

AC 4467

1949



City and County of Kingston upon Hull

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

UPON THE

HEALTH

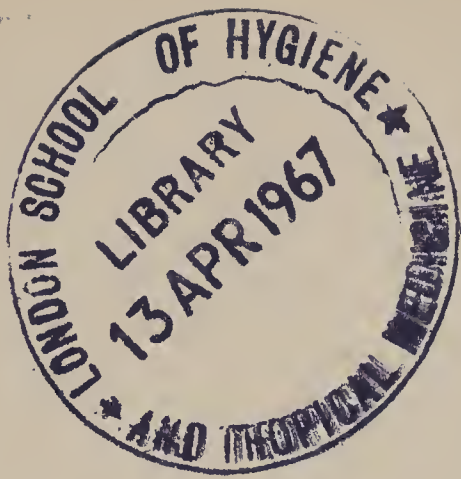
of **KINGSTON UPON HULL**

FOR THE YEAR 1949

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer

4930





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„ G. K. SPRUIT	THE LORD MAYOR
Councillor T. HARDAKER	THE EX-LORD MAYOR

Staff of the Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health:

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

ROBERT H. MOYES, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

HELEN STANDRING, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.
 JOHN MORRISON, O.B.E.(Mil.), M.C., M.A., M.D., D.P.H. (left 25/1/1949)
 JOHN V. L. FARQUHAR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (from 3/11/1949)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

GEOFFREY R. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 KATHLEEN A. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.
 CHRISTINE N. R. CINCIO, M.B., Ch.B.
 ELIZA J. CARSON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
 MARGARET E. COPELAND, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (left 15/2/1949)
 ARCHIBALD MEARNES, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. (left 30/4/1949)
 FRANCIS P. FARRELL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
 RAYMOND MILLER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
 JEAN M. BARROWMAN, M.B., Ch.B. (from 20/4/1949)
 MARY P. FLEMING, M.B., D.P.H., D.C.H., B.Sc. (from 16/5/1949)
 JOAN W. KIPLING, B.A., B.M., B.Ch. (from 28/7/1949)
 JOSEPH TONG, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), C.P.H. (Leeds) (from 1/12/1949)

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Psychiatrist :

JOHN MACKAY, M.D., D.P.M.

Maternity and Child Welfare:

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Midwives :

HELEN STANDRING, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

6 Part-time Clinical Medical Officers

Superintendent Nursing Officer : IDA THOMPSON (from 1/1/1949)

Superintendent Health Visitor : EVA HART (from 7/2/1949)

Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor and Health Visitor Tutor: JEAN POTTINGER
(left 3/7/1949)

29 Health Visitors

6 Tuberculosis Visitors

Superintendent Midwives and Non-Medical Inspectors of Midwives : MAUD B. GREENLEY
ANNIE GARTON

55 Domiciliary Midwives

Food Inspection:

Chief Food Inspector : S. RHODES

6 Inspectors

Sanitary:

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Chief Housing Inspector : A. C. SAWORD

40 Inspectors and Assistants

Clerical:

Chief Clerk : J. COLTMAN

63 Clerks

SUMMARY:

							<i>Whole-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>
Medical Staff	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	6
Clerical Staff	....	....	....	....	....	....	63	1
Male Inspectors	....	....	....	....	....	....	48	—
Health Visitors (including 8 students)				....	....	....	44	—
Municipal Midwives (including 12 Pupil Midwives)	....						64	3
Mental Health Staff	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	1
Nursing Staff	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	4
Disinfecting and Drainage Staff			....	....	....	....	31	—
Domestic Staff (including Home Helps)				....	....	....	24	112
Ambulance Staff, etc. (including Maintenance Services)							88	—
Other Staff							5	14
			Totals				429	141

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GUILDHALL,

KINGSTON UPON HULL,

August, 1950.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for the year 1949 upon the Health, Vital Statistics and Sanitary Circumstances of the City of Kingston upon Hull. My report to the Chairman and members of the Education Committee upon the work of the city's School Health Service during 1949 is incorporated in this volume for easy reference.

During the year the health of the citizens has been good and no serious epidemic has occurred.

Of the 38 cases notified as Diphtheria, in only 2 cases was the diagnosis eventually confirmed and no fatal case of Diphtheria has occurred in the city during the last three years. In securing this satisfactory state of affairs, the scheme for immunisation of the children has played an important part. 48,193 children under 15 years of age have now been immunised, *i.e.*, 60.92 per cent of the child population, as compared with 53 per cent in 1947 and 60 per cent in 1948. The efforts of the department's staff to secure a high percentage of immunised children continue with unabated vigour. The mobile immunisation unit continued in service during the year and proved highly satisfactory.

The number of notifications of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, *viz.*, 56, was the lowest on record, whilst the deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis, *viz.*, 199, and from Tuberculous Meningitis, *viz.*, 7, were the lowest ever recorded in the city.

During the two months when the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit was available 13,413 persons were examined, and at the Tuberculin Survey conducted during the same period, 3,946 volunteers amongst children and young persons were dealt with.

The year under review represents the first full year of the operation of the National Health Service Act, 1946. There are now definite signs that the initial difficulties are gradually being overcome and that the public, the professions, and the local health authorities are settling down to the new conditions.

The health services provided by the local Health Authority under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, cover a wide field. Details of the services are set out in the appropriate sections of this report, but some idea of the magnitude of the tasks undertaken by the staff of the department will be obtained from the following summary :

Number of confinements attended by midwives	3,937
„ mothers and children visited at home by Health Visitors	12,842
„ patients attended by Home Nurses	3,943
„ „ „ „ Sitters-up	209
„ persons attended by Home Helps	649
„ persons dealt with by the Mental Health Service	1,771

The Ambulance Service has been reorganised and has had a busy year—39,166 patients were conveyed by ambulances or sitting-case cars, and many letters of appreciation for services rendered have been received by Mr. Glenville, the Chief Ambulance Officer, and his staff.

My thanks are again due to my colleagues who have given valuable help in the work of the department and in the preparation of this report. To all the members of the Staff, to the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees and Sub-Committees concerned with the health and allied services, and to the Chief Officials of the Corporation and their staffs, I express my gratitude for assistance generously given.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

NICOLAS GEBBIE,

*Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.*

PART I

STATISTICS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

VITAL STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS

	1949	1948
Area of City in Acres.....	14,433	14,433
Census Population at 1st April, 1935*	313,649	313,649
Estimated Population in July (Registrar-General).....	296,400	294,200
Number of inhabited houses (at end of year) according to Rate Books†	84,000	83,497
Marriages	2,684	2,860
Marriage-rate.....	18·1	19·4
Live Births	6,210	6,683
1949— <i>Legitimate</i> : Male, 2,980 ; Female, 2,882 ; Total, 5,862		
<i>Illegitimate</i> : Male, 192 ; Female, 156 ; Total, 348		
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population	20·95	22·7
Stillbirths.....	162	179
1949— <i>Legitimate</i> : Male, 89 ; Female, 58 ; Total, 147		
<i>Illegitimate</i> : Male, 10 ; Female, 5 ; Total, 15		
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	25·4	26·1
Deaths (all causes)	3,600	3,267
Crude death-rate per 1,000 population	12·1	11·1
Adjusted death-rate (see note - page 14)	13·97	—
Natural Increase of Population during the year.....	2,610	3,416
<i>Maternal Mortality</i> —		
Deaths from all Causes	8	5
,, ,, Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
,, ,, other Maternal Causes	8	5
Death-rates per 1,000 live births—		
All Causes	1·29	0·75
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	1·29	0·75
<i>Infant Mortality</i> —		
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.....	259	309
1949— <i>Legitimate</i> : Male, 124 ; Female, 118 ; Total, 242		
<i>Illegitimate</i> : Male, 9 ; Female, 8 ; Total, 17		
Death-rate of infants under 1 year of age—		
All infants per 1,000 live births	42	46
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	41	46
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	49	44
<i>Neo-Natal Mortality</i> —		
Deaths under 1 month of age.....	124	153
Rate per 1,000 live births	20	23

* By the operation of the Local Government Act, 1929, the areas and boundaries of local authorities in the country were reviewed, and in the case of Yorkshire, East Riding, the changes resulted in the Census (1931) population of Kingston upon Hull (313,544) being increased by 105 persons from part of the Cottingham Urban District, as from the 1st April, 1935, under the County of York, East Riding Review Order, 1935 (Ministry of Health Order, No. 80872).

† Houses only, and excluding houses and shops.

	1949	1948
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	33	40
Rate per 1,000 live births	5·31	5·99
Death-rates per 1,000 of population—		
Measles.....	—	0·01
Whooping Cough	0·02	0·02
Diphtheria	—	—
Cancer	1·84	1·79
Tuberculosis—All forms	0·67	0·68
Respiratory	0·62	0·59
Non-respiratory.....	0·05	0·09

	Year ended 31st March,	
	1950	1949
The rateable value of the City	£1,747,958	£1,719,775
Average rate in the £ (excluding Water Charges).....	19s. 0d.	21s. 0d.
Product of a 1d. General Rate.....	£7,283	£7,165
Net yield of a 1d. General Rate (after taking into account the cost of collection, allowances to owners and losses in collection)	£6,890	£6,888

The expenditure of the Health Department during the financial year ended 31st March, 1950 was as under :—

	Gross £	Income £	Net £
Sanitary Section (not including the Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal)	45,197	7,305	37,892
National Health Service Act, 1946	223,605	115,595	108,010
Health Services (Residual)	23,704	5,234	18,470
City Laboratory	7,939	2,704	5,235
TOTAL	£300,445	£130,838	£169,607

This expenditure represents a net charge on the ratepayers of 2s. 0·62d. in the £. The gross cost per head of the population is £1 0s. 3d. and the net cost 11s. 5d. (based on Registrar-General's estimated population Mid-1949—296,400).

VITAL STATISTICS

Marriages. The number of marriages solemnised in the city was 2,684, compared with 2,860 during 1948 and 3,115 in 1947. The marriage rates per 1,000 of the population were : 1949, 18·1 ; 1948, 19·4 and 1947, 21·5.

Births. The births registered numbered 6,210 ; this includes the births of the children of Hull parents which occurred at maternity homes or at places outside the city, and excludes those of children born of mothers who were resident in Hull only temporarily. The birth-rate of 20·95 per 1,000 of the population, compares with 22·7 in 1948 and 26·8 in 1947. The birth-rate for England and Wales in 1949 was 16·7, or a decrease of 1·2 on the 1948 rate of 17·9. The Hull rate for 1949 was 1·75 below that for 1948.

Of the total births in Hull during 1949, 3,172 were of males and 3,038 of females ; the figures recorded in each quarter were as follows :—

<i>1st quarter</i>	<i>2nd quarter</i>	<i>3rd quarter</i>	<i>4th quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
1,534	1,664	1,570	1,442	6,210

The subjoined figures show the number of births and the birth-rates for each of the last 5 years and at 10-yearly intervals from 1889 :—

<i>Year</i>				<i>No. of Births</i>	<i>Birth-rate</i>
1949	....	....	....	6,210	20·95
1948	....	....	....	6,683	22·7
1947	....	....	....	7,765	26·8
1946	....	....	....	7,164	25·8
1945	....	....	....	5,062	20·6
1939	....	....	....	5,557	17·5
1929	....	....	....	6,090	20·3
1919	....	....	....	5,664	19·4
1909	....	....	....	8,037	29·6
1899	....	....	....	7,931	33·8
1889	....	....	....	6,820	32·7

There were 348 illegitimate births ; this is 5·6 per cent of the total, compared with 6·1 for 1948 and 6·4 for 1947.

Deaths. There were 3,600 deaths, equal to a rate of 12·1 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11·1 in 1948 and 12·3 in 1947. The death-rates of England and Wales were : 1949, 11·7 ; 1948, 10·8 ; and 1947, 12·0. The total number of deaths in Hull in 1949 was 333 more than in 1948.

For the year 1949 the Registrar-General has re-introduced area comparability factors. The adjusted death-rate of an area is calculated by multiplying the crude death-rate (deaths per 1,000 of the population) by that area's comparability factor, to make it comparable from the mortality point of view with the crude death-rate of the country as a whole or with the mortality of any other area similarly modified by its own factor. The comparability factor for Hull for 1949 was 1·15, which gives an adjusted death-rate of 13·97, compared with a death-rate for England and Wales as a whole of 11·7.

The deaths recorded in Hull were spread over the year as follows :

<i>1st quarter</i>	<i>2nd quarter</i>	<i>3rd quarter</i>	<i>4th quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
786	743	824	1,247	3,600

The following statement shows the number of deaths and the death-rates for each of the last 5 years and at 10-yearly intervals from 1889 :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>			<i>Death-rate</i>
1949			3,600	12·1
1948			3,267	11·1
1947			3,558	12·3
1946			3,468	12·5
1945			3,316	13·5
1939			3,808	12·5
1929			4,550	15·2
1919			4,226	15·1
1909			4,089	14·8
1899			4,412	18·8
1889			4,157	19·9

Full particulars of the mortality amongst infants and children under 5 years of age appear in the section of this report dealing with the Care of Mothers and Young Children. (See page 74).

Comparative Statistics are given in Tables I and II. (See pages 17 and 18.)

Causes of Death. Tables IIIa and IIIb (see pages 19 and 20) give respectively the principal causes of death, divided into certain age groups and into the wards where the deceased persons resided.

A comparison of the death-rates from diseases with the heaviest incidence in 1949, with those in 1948, is given below :—

	<i>1949</i>	<i>1948</i>
Bronchitis	0·80	0·64
Broncho-pneumonia....	0·64	0·52
Cancer	1·84	1·79
Heart Disease	3·28	2·94
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	1·22	1·11
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0·62	0·59

Male and Female Deaths. There were 1,865 deaths of males and 1,735 of females, the death-rates, based on the 1931 census proportion, being respectively 12·9 per 1,000 of the male population and 11·4 per 1,000 of the female population.

The diseases with heavier incidence in males were :—

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Respiratory Tuberculosis	100	85
Bronchitis	145	92
Pneumonia	55	37
Ulceration of Stomach and Duodenum	36	7

In contrast, the diseases with heavier incidence in females were :—

	M.	F.
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	6
Influenza	9	15
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	166	196
Nephritis	31	62

Deaths from Road Vehicular Accidents. The Coroner has been good enough to supply the following information on the fatal road accidents which occurred in his area during 1949.

28 inquests were held in connection with fatal accidents due to the use of a vehicle in a street or “ public highway ”. Of this number, 19 were in respect of accidents which occurred in Hull and 9 in regard to accidents outside the city boundary.

A summary of the facts established in the 19 local cases is as follows :—

Pedestrians (8)—6 knocked down whilst crossing the road, by motor cycle, 2 ; motor van, 1 ; motor lorry, 1 ; omnibus, 2 ; the remaining 2 cases were of young children, 1 knocked down by a motor lorry whilst wandering in the road, and 1 by an omnibus whilst running across the road.

Pedal Cyclists (7)—knocked down by motor car, 2 ; motor lorry, 2 ; by omnibus, 1 ; by hackney carriage, 1 ; and 1 was knocked down by an omnibus whilst standing with his cycle in the road.

Motor Cyclist (1)—collided with motor car.

The remaining 3 deaths were as follows :—

- 1 collided with motor lorry whilst riding tricycle.
- 1 collided with motor lorry whilst riding auto-cycle.
- 1 fell from lorry whilst unloading coal.

AGE PERIODS OF PERSONS KILLED

Age Period	Under 5 years	5-15 years	15-25 years	25-45 years	45-65 years	Over 65 years	Total
Males	—	2	—	2	3	2	9
Females	1	2	2	1	1	3	10
Total	1	4	2	3	4	5	19

TABLE I

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1949 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Population estimated for each year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Number		Rate	Number	Rate	Of Non-residents registered in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of age		At all Ages	
		Uncorrected	Correct- ed	Number					Rate per 1,000 net Births			
					3	4	5	6		7	8	9
1	2											
1945	245,740	4,597	5,062	20·6	3,289	13·8	200	227	311	61	3,316	13·5
1946	278,190	6,959	7,164	25·8	3,424	12·7	155	199	341	48	3,468	12·5
1947	289,240	7,309	7,765	26·8	3,492	12·1	136	202	400	52	3,558	12·3
1948	294,200	6,570	6,683	22·7	3,191	10·8	104	180	309	46	3,267	11·1
1949	296,400	6,276	6,210	20·9	3,518	11·9	158	240	259	42	3,600	12·1

TABLE II

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1949

18

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		
	Live Births	Still- Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fever	Small- pox	Tuber- culosis	Pneum- onia	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Acute Poliomy- elitis and Polioenc- ephalitis	Deaths under 1 year of age	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years)
England and Wales	16.7*	0.39*	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.51	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.01	32†	3.0
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	18.7	0.47	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.56	0.02	0.00	0.15	0.02	37	3.8
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	18.0	0.40	11.6	0.00	—	0.42	0.49	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.02	30	2.4
London	18.5	0.37	12.2	0.00	—	0.52	0.59	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.01	29	1.7
Kingston upon Hull	20.9	0.55	13.97	0.00	—	0.67	0.31	0.02	—	0.08	0.00	42	5.3

* Rates per 1,000 Total Population.

† Per 1,000 related births.

A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

The adjusted death-rate for Kingston upon Hull has been used for purposes of comparison—see note, page 14.

TABLE IIIa—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1949

NET DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 month	1 to 12 Months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upward	All Ages		Total Deaths in 1948
										Male	Female	
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	—	3	1	1	2	23	73	72	10	100	85	174
6A. Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	9
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	1	7	—	17
8. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	16	12	26	4	16
9. Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	16	9	15	4
10. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
13M. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	21	3	26
13F. Cancer of the Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	23	13	41	41	40
14. Cancer of the Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	37	41	55	30	93
15. Cancer of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	26	25	—	56	29
16. Cancer of other Sites	—	—	—	2	—	1	26	150	159	192	146	338
17. Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	8	2	10	15
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	84	271	166	196	326
19. Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	1	2	24	192	754	496	477	865
20. Other diseases of the Circulatory System	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	30	122	66	89	101
21. Bronchitis	1	5	2	—	—	1	5	70	153	145	92	189
22. Pneumonia (excluding Broncho-pneumonia)	2	6	2	2	2	2	13	22	41	55	37	72
22A. Broncho-pneumonia	3	64	9	4	3	—	5	32	70	94	96	152
23. Other respiratory diseases	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	12	12	15	14	32
24. Ulceration of the Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	21	36	7	50
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	4	28	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	20	40
25A. Diarrhoea (over 2 years of age)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	4
26. Appendicitis	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	6	13
27. Other digestive diseases	—	6	—	1	1	1	7	11	23	33	17	64
27A. Cirrhosis of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	3
28. Nephritis	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	32	50	31	62	75
29. Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	5
31. Premature Birth	53	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	84
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	55	11	2	3	1	—	3	—	—	31	44	75
33. Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	12	11	26	13	42
34. Road Traffic Accidents	—	—	1	—	3	3	8	5	8	15	10	24
35. Other Violent Causes	2	1	1	2	1	5	12	17	26	46	21	74
35A. Drowning (excluding Suicide)	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	3	3	13	1	6
36. All other Causes	4	3	5	6	3	6	21	54	119	124	97	197
TOTALS (for 1949)	124	135	26	30	25	58	270	937	1995	1865	1735	3600
TOTAL DEATHS IN 1948	155	154	19	20	36	70	214	861	1738	1765	1502	3267

TABLE IIb—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1949

NET DEATHS (IN WARDS) OF "RESIDENTS" OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT

CAUSE OF DEATH	Albert	Alexandra	Beverley	Botanic	E. Central	W. Central	Coltman	Drypool	Marfleet	Myton	N. Newington	S. Newington	Newland	Paragon	Park	Pickering	St. Andrew's	Southcoates	Stoneferry	Sutton	University	Deaths in Public Institutions
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	7	4	4	9	6	12	12	10	7	8	5	14	10	1	7	19	6	10	7	9	18	56
6A. Tuberculous Meningitis	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
8. Syphilitic Disease	1	1	1	5	1	—	3	—	1	1	2	3	5	1	—	2	3	—	—	3	1	8
9. Influenza	2	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	3	3	1	3	1	—	—	1	4	—	2
10. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13M. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males only)	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	10
13F. Cancer of the Uterus	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	—	4	5	2	—	2	3	1	2	2	2	5	13
14. Cancer of the Stomach and Duodenum	4	4	4	3	1	3	7	—	3	4	8	6	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	3	3	28
15. Cancer of the Breast	—	6	2	2	1	2	6	—	—	—	3	4	2	1	2	7	1	1	2	5	9	17
16. Cancer of other Sites	8	24	15	14	10	15	17	9	8	8	23	19	19	10	17	29	19	11	14	17	32	146
17. Diabetes	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	5
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	12	22	18	19	8	11	13	9	6	2	24	38	24	3	22	34	14	10	19	19	35	129
19. Heart Disease	35	45	35	67	31	47	56	24	27	23	60	55	44	20	32	90	39	38	47	56	102	242
20. Other diseases of the Circulatory System	4	8	6	13	9	7	4	6	5	6	7	9	5	1	7	15	1	5	9	5	23	88
21. Bronchitis	10	12	12	12	11	18	18	5	3	9	15	6	17	4	7	10	12	9	11	8	28	45
22. Pneumonia	3	4	2	3	2	7	4	3	6	4	2	5	7	3	4	6	4	4	3	7	9	48
22A. Broncho-pneumonia	7	8	10	18	8	14	10	5	5	5	1	11	9	6	5	4	10	14	8	15	17	93
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	1	4	2	2	1	3	4	10
24. Ulceration of the Stomach and Duodenum	1	5	2	2	3	1	2	4	—	2	6	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
25A. Diarrhoea (over 2 years of age)	—	1	2	2	3	1	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	1	6
26. Appendicitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
27. Other digestive diseases	—	2	1	1	5	3	1	3	—	1	—	7	—	2	3	2	2	6	1	6	2	38
27A. Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	6
28. Nephritis	5	3	4	1	—	2	2	4	5	1	6	6	4	1	8	11	—	6	6	7	11	34
29. Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	1	—	5	6
31. Premature Birth	2	4	3	3	2	2	4	1	5	1	1	—	5	—	—	—	1	6	3	1	—	39
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	4	6	4	—	2	2	4	2	3	—	2	3	7	1	1	10	9	4	1	1	9	49
33. Suicide	—	3	3	2	—	2	4	1	1	—	1	6	3	2	4	—	—	1	—	1	5	5
34. Road Traffic Accidents	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	3	—	—	4	—	2	1	3	4	14
35. Other Violent Causes	1	4	4	5	1	4	3	2	2	1	5	4	—	2	1	8	—	2	4	2	8	26
35A. Drowning (excluding Suicide)	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	—
36. All other Causes	4	17	13	9	7	10	8	5	6	2	10	14	11	6	9	26	5	8	13	19	19	108
TOTALS	125	192	154	202	112	174	185	103	101	82	194	226	191	76	146	306	145	154	161	205	366	1331

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

METEOROLOGY

Meteorological records are kept by the General Superintendent of Parks at a Climatological Station in Pearson Park. Readings are taken twice daily at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. Hull has a lower rainfall than most parts of England, and in 1949 it was again low, being 17·98 inches. There were 1,561 hours of bright sunshine, compared with 1,312 in 1948 ; an increase of 249 hours. The number of days on which rain fell was 133, and there were 283 sunny and 82 sunless days. The prevailing wind was from the south-west.

Particulars of the meteorological readings will be found in Table IV.

POPULATION

Census. At the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the number of persons enumerated in the city was 313,544 (152,632 males and 160,912 females), as against 290,681 in 1921.

As indicated in the footnote on page 12 of this report, the Census population, 1931 (313,544) was, from the 1st April, 1935, increased by 105 persons to 313,649 (152,689 males and 160,960 females) under the County of York, East Riding Review Order, 1935.

Table V (*page 24*) brings up to date the information relating to population supplied last year.

TABLE IV

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1949

1949	At Nine a.m. Local Time		At Nine p.m. Local Time				Mean Relative Humidity.	Mean Temperature at 9 p.m. Readings.		Underground Temperature		Total Hours of Bright Sunshine.	Directions of the Wind							Total Rainfall.		
	Mean Reading of				Reading of Self-registering Thermometers				At 1 ft.	At 4 ft.	N		N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.		Calm	
	Baro- meter	Attach- ed Therm.	Dry Bulb Therm.	Wet Bulb Therm.	Max. in Air	Min. in Air		Max.in Rays of Sun														On Grass
January	ins. 30.092	deg. 47	deg. 40.9	deg. 38.9	deg. 46	deg. 37	deg. 55	deg. 31	deg. 42	deg. 39.2	deg. 43.6	hours 46.2	1	2	—	1	1	11	6	8	1	ins. .89
February	30.232	43	40.9	38.7	49	36	67	29	43	38.8	42.5	108.1	—	—	—	1	—	17	7	2	1	.54
March	30.177	42	40.8	38.3	47	35	67	30	41	40.1	42.4	85.1	6	4	4	2	1	8	1	5	—	1.06
April	29.955	51	51.5	46.9	59	44	88	39	52	48.7	45.6	148.4	3	1	—	3	2	11	1	9	—	2.19
May	29.769	*	53.2	48.1	60	44	92	40	52	54.7	50.3	173.7	2	10	2	4	1	4	5	3	—	1.18
June	30.200	*	60.3	54.6	67	50	99	45	59	60.9	54.5	245.3	—	13	1	5	—	4	2	4	1	.41
July....	30.175	*	65.1	59.1	71	49	103	49	60	65.2	59.1	218.5	3	6	4	4	—	6	2	6	—	1.64
August	30.119	66	63.9	58.8	72	54	103	49	63	63.5	59.8	206.2	1	6	1	2	—	10	5	5	1	1.70
September	30.078	64	62.3	59.2	69	55	92	49	62	61.3	59.7	144.6	1	7	1	3	2	7	1	1	7	1.12
October	30.043	59	53.3	50.7	60	47	77	43	54	53.8	56.9	98.1	—	3	1	4	3	13	2	1	4	.74
November	29.817	58	43.7	42.1	49	39	57	35	44	43.8	49.7	52.4	—	4	1	5	2	9	2	3	4	3.87
December	29.675	46	42.3	40.1	46	38	51	31	42	40.7	45.9	34.0	1	1	—	2	—	19	1	7	—	2.64
Total or Average	30.027	53	51.5	47.9	58	44	79	39	51	50.8	50.8	1560.6	18	57	15	36	12	119	35	54	19	17.98

* No readings available

TABLE IV—*Continued*

METEOROLOGY

Climatological Station, Pearson Park

Eight feet above sea level

	<i>1949</i>				<i>1948</i>
Highest Mean Temperature				71.2 deg. 28th June	74.5 deg. 17th July
Lowest Mean Temperature				28.6 deg. 3rd Jan.	29.0 deg. 21st Feb.
Total Rainfall				17.98 ins.	24.64 ins.
No. of days on which rain fell				133	203
No. of sunless days				82	78
No. of hours of bright sunshine				1560.6	1311.8

Direction of prevailing wind :—

	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
1949	18	57	15	36	12	119	35	54	19
1948	19	33	23	33	27	107	52	39	33

THIRD QUARTERS

	<i>1949</i>				<i>1948</i>
Mean Atmospheric Temperature				61.6 deg.	59.7 deg.
Mean Temperature 1ft. below the ground				63.3 deg.	59.2 deg.
Mean Temperature 4ft. below the ground				59.5 deg.	56.4 deg.
Total amount of bright sunshine in hours				569.3	410.5
Amount of rain				4.46 ins.	5.65 ins.

TABLE V—POPULATION OF KINGSTON UPON HULL

	Registrar General's Estimated Population, July	Natural Increase or Decrease during preceding year	Insured Persons 31st December	Number of Parliamentary Voters on Register	Number of Children on school roll last week before Christmas holidays
1938	318,700	+1,787	134,376	175,978	45,391
1941	241,080	+ 895	115,154	172,788	11,944
1942	218,800	— 496	111,498	172,788	11,929
1943	217,400	+ 906	109,632	172,788	18,576
1944	229,640	+ 961	111,323	172,788	35,773
1945	245,740	+1,748	133,797	143,973	38,193
1946	278,190	+1,746	145,240	157,114	38,543
1947	289,240	+3,696	140,651	198,174	40,076
1948	294,200	+4,207	287,168*	200,517	41,991
1949	296,400	+3,416	293,399*	198,442	42,585

* Total number of persons in lists of doctors who have entered the National Health Service.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment. Hereunder are particulars, kindly furnished by the Manager of the Kingston upon Hull Employment Exchange, in relation to unemployment as recorded by his Department.

						1949	1948
Average number of persons unemployed in one week of each month of the year :							
Men	....	....	....	....	....	3,549	3,532
Women	....	....	....	....	....	703	786
Juveniles	....	....	....	....	....	73	71
						—	—
						4,325	4,389
						—	—

Month in which " peak " period was reached	....	....	....	Jan.
Total in " peak " period of one week	....	....	....	5,126
Month of lowest total of unemployment	....	....	....	August
Total unemployed recorded in such month	....	....	....	3,259

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Under the National Health Service Act which came into operation on the 5th July, 1948, a comprehensive health service is available to every member of the community.

Responsibility for operating the services provided under the Act is entrusted to three different bodies—(a) Executive Councils, (b) Regional Hospital Boards, and (c) Local Health Authorities, each of which is concerned with a different but inter-related aspect of the work.

Executive Councils. These Councils are responsible for the General Medical Practitioner Service and the General Dental, Pharmaceutical and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

At the end of 1949 the Kingston upon Hull Executive Council had a total of 293,399 persons registered with doctors engaged in the National Health Service.

Regional Hospital Boards. For the purpose of hospital administration and the organisation of specialist medical services, the country is divided into areas, each with a Regional Hospital Board. These Boards are responsible for planning the hospital and specialist services of the region and for initiating and co-ordinating locally the general hospital policy outlined in the Act. The day to day administration of the services is carried out by Hospital Management Committees, each of which is responsible for a group of hospitals.

Kingston upon Hull is included in the area of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board, and the hospitals in and around the city are divided into two groups. The first, comprising mainly the general and maternity hospitals, is administered by the No. 4 (Hull A Group) Hospital Management Committee, whilst the tuberculosis, infectious disease and mental hospitals are controlled by the No. 5 (Hull B Group) Hospital Management Committee.

Local Health Authorities. County Councils and County Borough Councils are classified as Local Health Authorities and, as such, are responsible for carrying out the remaining branches of the National Health Service. Full details of the work performed in Hull during 1949 are given in a later section of this Report.

CLINICS, TREATMENT CENTRES, ETC.

The Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics, provided by the Corporation, are interavailable to patients as required.

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare.

Infant Welfare Clinics—

69 Coltman Street	Monday	2 p.m.
King's Hall, Fountain Road	Tuesday	} 2 p.m.
	Thursday	
Queen's Hall, Alfred Gelder Street	Monday	2 p.m.
(Closed end of October)		
East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street	Wednesday	} 2 p.m.
	Thursday	
Methodist Mission Rooms, Carlton Street	Tuesday	2 p.m.
Parish Hall, Church of Transfiguration, Albert Ave.	Wednesday	} 2 p.m.
	Friday	
Methodist Church Rooms, Cottingham Road	Wednesday	} 2 p.m.
	Friday	
Methodist Rooms, Sutton	Tuesday	2 p.m.
North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue	Wednesday	} 2 p.m.
	Thursday	
Methodist Mission Hall, Preston Road	Tuesday	} 2 p.m.
	Friday	
Church of the Ascension, Priory Road	Monday	} 2 p.m.
	Friday	
St. Nicholas Parish Hall, Pickering Road	Wednesday	2 p.m.
St. Martin's Parish Hall, North Road	Monday	2 p.m.
Froghall Lane, Sutton Road	Thursday	2 p.m.
(Opened in September)		
Sykes Street	Friday	2 p.m.
(Opened in November)		
Toddlers' Clinics—		
69 Coltman Street	Thursday	2 p.m.
East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street	Friday	2 p.m.
North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue	Monday	2 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinics—		
New Cross Street—		
For Municipal District Centre cases	Monday	} 2 p.m.
	Thursday	
For cases referred by Doctors and Midwives	Wednesday	} 9-30 a.m.
	Friday	
East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street	Monday	} 2 p.m.
	Tuesday	
North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue	Wednesday	9-30 a.m.
	Tuesday	} 9-30 a.m.
	Friday	
69 Coltman Street	Monday	9-30 a.m.
	Tuesday	} 2 p.m.
	Wednesday	
Church of the Ascension, Priory Road	Thursday	9-30 a.m.
Gynæcological Clinic—		
New Cross Street	Tuesday	9-30 a.m.
Artificial Sunlight Clinics—		
69 Coltman Street	Tuesday	} 9-30 a.m.
	Friday	
East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street	Tuesday	} 9-30 a.m.
	Friday	
North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue	Monday	9-30 a.m.
	Thursday	2 p.m.

X-Ray Clinic—

East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street

Monday	{ 9 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
to Friday	
Saturday	9 a.m. to 12 noon

Orthopædic Clinic—

East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street

Monthly inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons, as arranged

For Maternity Hospital cases only—

New Cross Street:

Ante-Natal Clinic

Post-Natal Clinic

Tuesday	{ 2 p.m.
Wednesday	
Thursday	9-30 a.m.

(b) Day Nurseries—

449 Holderness Road (from 30/11/49.)
previously Buckston Browne Nursery
Newland Orphan Homes.
50 Pearson Park.

{	Monday to Friday
	7 a.m. to 6 p.m.,
	Saturday 7 a.m. to 2 p.m.

(c) School Clinics—

Inspection Clinics 74 Beverley Road

114 Coltman Street

Morrill Street

Ellerburn Avenue

Ainthorpe Grove

School

Monday, Wednesday and Thursday,
1-45 to 5 p.m.Monday, Wednesday and Thursday,
1-45 to 5 p.m.

Tuesday and Friday, 1-45 to 5 p.m.

Tuesday and Friday, 1-45 to 5 p.m.

Thursday, 1-45 to 4 p.m.

Minor Ailments Treatment Clinics—

74 Beverley Road

Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon
and 1-45 to 5 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m.
to 12 noon

114 Coltman Street

Do. do. do.

Morrill Street

Do. do. do.

Ellerburn Avenue

Monday to Friday, 1-45 to 5 p.m. Satur-
day, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Ainthorpe Grove

School

Monday to Friday, 1-45 to 4 p.m.

Hopewell Road School

Do. do.

Dental Clinics—

74 Beverley Road

114 Coltman Street

Morrill Street

Ellerburn Avenue

Mondays to Saturday at various
centres, as arranged.Ophthalmic Clinics (Refraction work
and prescription of spectacles)—

74 Beverley Road

114 Coltman Street

Morrill Street

Ellerburn Avenue

Monday to Saturday at various
centres, as arranged

Aural Clinics—

74 Beverley Road

Friday, 2 to 4 p.m., as arranged.

114 Coltman Street

Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m., as arranged.

Morrill Street

Ellerburn Avenue

Thursday,
10 a.m. to 12 noon, as arranged.

Orthopædic Clinic—

74 Beverley Road

Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and
Thursday, 2 to 5 p.m.Inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons,
as arranged.

Ellerburn Avenue

Friday, 2 to 5 p.m. Inspections by
Orthopædic Surgeons, as arranged..

Rheumatism and Heart Clinic—

74 Beverley Road } Thursday, 2 to 5 p.m. as arranged.
and Morrill Street }

Paediatric Clinic—

74 Beverley Road } Friday, 9-15 to 11-15 a.m. as arranged.
and Morrill Street }

Child Guidance Clinic—

New Cross Street Monday to Friday 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Speech Therapy Clinic—

74 Beverley Road } Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
} Monday to Wednesday and Friday,
} 1-30 to 4-30 p.m.

X-Ray Facilities. X-Ray facilities have continued to be available at the East Hull Clinic for expectant mothers referred from the Ante-Natal Clinics, for children referred from the Infant Welfare and School Clinics, and for patients from the Chest Clinics and the General Health Department. During 1949, 170 cases were referred by the Maternity and Child Welfare Section ; 92 by the Maternity Hospital ; 119 by the School Health Service ; 2,568 by the Chest Clinics ; 6 by the General Health Department, and there were 88 emigration cases.

Registration of Nursing Homes. The supervision and inspection of registered maternity and other nursing homes are carried out in pursuance of the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the model bye-laws issued by the Ministry of Health.

At the end of 1949 there were 8 Homes on the Register ; 4 provide maternity accommodation only, and 4 take patients for maternity, medical or surgical treatment. The Townend Maternity Home, which was previously registered as a Nursing Home, has now been classified as a Hospital.

Every Nursing Home was inspected by a Sanitary Inspector during the year, and also by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare).

During the year 264 births occurred in registered private Maternity Homes ; 255 of these were live births and 9 still-births ; 1 maternal death occurred.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

The chemical and bacteriological work undertaken in the City Laboratories in 1949 is the subject of a separate report by the City Analyst and Corporation Bacteriologist, D. J. T. Bagnall, Esq., A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

The samples examined on behalf of the Corporation in the chemical department totalled 7,608 including 2,974 submitted under the Food and Drugs Act.

The total of 1,573 samples for bacteriological examination comprised the following :—

Milk	....	....	....	....	....	....	804
Ice Cream		....	....	....	....	....	164
Ice Lollies		....	....	....	....	....	22
Other Foods	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
Waters	....	....	....	....	....	....	509
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	37

Most of the bacteriological and epidemiological work for the city is performed in the Medical Research Council's Public Health Laboratory, which is accommodated in the same building as the City Laboratories. The Public Health Laboratory is under the direction of Dr. C. Lyn Greening, and serves as the bacteriological centre for a wide area of Yorkshire.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Mr. H. G. Freeman, Director of Welfare Services, has kindly supplied the following particulars with regard to the working of the above-mentioned Act.

Section 21—Provision of Accommodation. Accommodation was provided by the Welfare Services Department as follows :—

			<i>Residential</i>			<i>Temporary</i>		
			<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>
Welfare Services Hostel—								
160 Beverley Road	....	....	81	62	—	25	32	38
188 Anlaby Road	....	....	84	30	—	22	25	23
Total	....	....	165	92	—	47	57	61

Included in the above are 13 cases of evicted families, which were disposed of in the following manner :—

Found accommodation by own efforts	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Re-housed through Housing Department on approach by the Welfare Services Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Re-housed through private landlord on approach by the Welfare Services Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Placed in employment with residence, on approach to Ministry of Labour by Welfare Services Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Left the town voluntarily	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Left the town for residence with relatives following arrangements by Welfare Services Department with National Assistance Board for an allowance....							2

The need for accommodation was removed in a further 40 cases by fixing up 10 families through private landlords, 4 families through the Housing Department, 18 cases (able-bodied men) to the Salvation Army Hostel, 6 families back to relatives following settlement by the Welfare Services Department of domestic upheaval, 1 family back to home town following arrangements through the National Assistance Board for the issue of a travel warrant, the remaining family being provided with furnished accommodation.

Section 26—Voluntary Organisations. Under the provisions of Section 26, the Welfare Services Committee are making financial contributions to 5 Voluntary Organisations in respect of residential accommodation provided by them, as follows :—

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
In three Hostels for the Aged	6	49
Hostels for the Deaf and Dumb....	7	5
Hostels for the Blind	12	—
	—	—
	25	54
	—	—

Section 29—Care of the Blind, etc. In pursuance of this Section of the Act, the Welfare Services Committee, through the agency of the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind, arranged for the employment of 95 blind men and women at the Institute’s workshop in the following trades :—

Cane furniture	Basket Making	Brush Making
Mat Making	Knitting	Chair re-seating

Arrangements were made for the general welfare of the blind in the city, totalling 660 persons.

Section 47—Persons in Need of Care and Attention. There was no actual removal effected under the provisions of Section 47, although such was contemplated in 3 cases, the first of which was removed under Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890, the second voluntarily submitted to removal after being informed of this Department’s intentions, and the third was satisfactorily disposed of by fumigation of the house and the provision of a Home Help and Nursing attendance.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

Open Spaces. A return prepared by the General Superintendent of Parks, etc., shows that there are in the city and immediately adjoining it, approximately 756 acres of Public Parks, Gardens, Recreation Grounds and open spaces owned by the Corporation ; and particulars kindly furnished by the Director of Education indicate other open spaces to include sites controlled by the Education Committee and prepared for school playing fields, of an area of 271 acres. Additional sites not prepared for this purpose total 80 acres. The land owned or tenanted by the

Corporation and used for public allotments is 278 acres, including 54 acres used for war-time allotments. As stated in previous reports, the importance to the public health of developing facilities for open-air recreation cannot be over-rated.

Public Baths, Wash-houses, etc. The City Engineer has supplied the following particulars as to attendances at the public baths and wash-houses during 1949 :—

Swimming Baths	....	....	....	....	....	568,048
Slipper Baths	....	....	....	....	....	172,258
Electro-medical, vapour, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	11,714
Wash-houses	....	....	....	....	....	108,639
Total						860,659

The total attendances compare favourably with the figures for 1948 (834,792) and 1947 (730,517).

The 10 public swimming baths are all equipped with modern filtration plants which ensure the water being kept in satisfactory condition.

In addition to the Corporation public baths there is a privately owned pool belonging to Messrs. Reckitts Ltd., and also one at the Newland Orphan Homes.

City Mortuary. The public mortuary is situated in a disused burial ground in Castle Street. Attached is a properly equipped post-mortem room for the use of medical practitioners, in which 496 post-mortem examinations were carried out in 1949.

Inquests were held at the Coroner's Court, Guildhall.

Dr. Norman Jennings, His Majesty's Coroner for the city, has kindly furnished the following statistics in relation to inquests, post-mortems, etc., held in the year 1949, together with comparative figures for the year 1948.

	1949	1948
Inquests and post-mortems (including post-mortems where inquests were found to be unnecessary)	728	800
Enquiries, etc., in connection with which there were no post-mortems	85	86
	813	886
Inquests with Jury, exclusive of adjournments	56	51
Bodies accommodated at :		
City Mortuary	501	510
Hospitals, etc.	312	376
	813	886

PART II

SANITATION

HOUSING

FOOD INSPECTION

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water. The Water Engineer and Manager has kindly supplied the following information.

The supply has been satisfactory in quality but limited in quantity owing to drought. The water available at the pumping stations has been insufficient to maintain a constant normal pressure in the mains in the city area ; pressures, therefore, have had to be reduced during certain hours of the day.

Bacteriological examinations have been made frequently and chemical examinations at varying intervals. The chloramine process has been in operation, the normal dosage being 0·15 parts per million.

The water supplied is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

All water leaving the pumping stations is bacteriologically pure. When new mains are laid or alterations take place such mains are sterilised before the water is put into circulation.

The number of dwellinghouses and the estimated population supplied in the city area are 87,658 and 297,000 respectively. All supplies taken from the Corporation's supply are direct mains connections.

Sampling of Water. During the year, 53 samples of water were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. 4 of the samples were taken from the Bathing and Paddling Pools in the Corporation's East Park and the remainder from premises which were not connected to the Corporation's mains.

The City Bacteriologist reported favourably upon 13 of the samples, but the reports in connection with the remainder were adverse. In 6 instances the water was used for industrial and not for domestic purposes. Appropriate action was taken by the Department in relation to all the unsatisfactory samples, and those supplies which were used for domestic purposes have since been brought up to a satisfactory standard of purity.

Drainage and Sewerage. The following particulars are submitted from information supplied by the City Engineer.

The construction of the first half of the East Hull Pumping Station and the main trunk sewer along Hedon Road and Marfleet Lane has now been completed. Building operations commenced on the Bilton Grange Estate in June, 1949, and about 500 houses are now in the various stages of construction. The Minister of Health has been asked to authorise a loan sanction in respect of a proposed trunk sewer in Holderness Road from the junction of Saltshouse Road to the city boundary near Ganstead Lane. This sewer will serve the proposed Sutton No. 2 Neighbourhood Unit located to the west of Holderness Road and Ganstead Lane, and will in addition take a flow of 200 cub. ft. per minute from Bilton in accordance with an agreement between the Kingston upon Hull Corporation and the Rural District Council of Skirlaugh. Sutton No. 2 Neighbourhood Unit has a high priority in the city's development plan which envisages that the site preparation will commence in 1951. This, of necessity, must be preceded by the construction of the trunk sewer. The work will consist of a 5ft. diameter brick barrel sewer some 730 linear yards in length, which will be constructed in open cut at an average depth of 13ft.

The scheme for the further extension of the main trunk sewer from Marfleet Lane along Hedon Road to the city boundary is now well under way ; the contract has been let and about 25 per cent of the work has been completed. Due to the difficult nature of the sub-strata, considerable lengths of the sewer are being supported on bearing piles.

Contracts have now been entered into for the screening machinery, penstocks, sluice valves and disintegration plant to be incorporated in the proposed West District Pumping Station which is included in the West Hull and Haltemprice Joint Main Drainage Scheme. Tenders have also been received for the main pumping machinery and these are now under consideration.

Owing to the different nature of the constructional work in the pumping station substructure and superstructure, it is intended to advertise the work in two separate contracts. The design work for both contracts is now in an advanced stage and it is hoped to advertise for tenders for the substructure by the middle of 1950.

The preparation of the Contract Documents for the 10ft. 9in. diameter outfall sewer is now complete and the Minister of Health has been asked to authorise an immediate starting date and to give permission to put the work out to tender. It is anticipated, therefore, that work may be commenced in the early spring of 1950.

It is considered that the proposed Western Branch Trunk Sewer extending from the city boundary in Hessle Road to the proposed new pumping station in Goulton Street, estimated to cost about £1,000,000, will be commenced about August, 1950.

The sewer will ultimately drain the whole of Haltemprice except Cottingham and part of West Hull. It will be of 8ft. internal diameter and constructed in tunnel or open cut, depending on the most advantageous tender received. The sewer will be lined with engineering brickwork surrounded with concrete and if necessary supported on bearing piles. It is hoped that by advertising in two contracts the work will be facilitated and arranged so that its completion will synchronise with that of the pumping station and outfall sewer.

Watercourses, Streams, etc. 8 complaints were received during the year concerning the condition of the water of certain open watercourses in the city, and every effort was made to improve the condition of the water. Special attention was paid to those open drains likely to breed mosquitoes, and, where necessary, spraying with liquid larvicide was carried out by the Health Department's workmen.

Public Cleansing. The collection and disposal of refuse, street cleansing, and the maintenance of public lavatories in the city are under the control of the Public Cleansing Superintendent, who issues an annual report upon the work of his Department. Herewith are particulars from information kindly furnished by him :

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Collection—								Tons
Refuse	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	65,123
Waste Paper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,358
Food Waste	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,735
								69,216
Disposal—								
By separation and incineration	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47,075
By controlled tipping	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16,042
By sales of salvaged waste paper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,358
By sales of salvaged food waste	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,735
By sales of salvaged metals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,959
By sales of other salvaged materials	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47
								69,216

In addition, 1,863 tons of refuse delivered by private traders were disposed of as follows :—

	Tons
By separation and incineration	387
By controlled tipping	1,476

Street Cleansing—

Total mileage of streets within city boundary	242
---	-----

Main roads swept daily, secondary roads 3 times weekly, other roads twice weekly, or once only per week according to circumstance.

Gully Cleansing. Five gully emptying machines cleansed 73,847 gullies during the year. In addition these machines carried out the cleansing of many cesspools at business and private premises.

Food Waste. The demand for animal feeding-stuff processed from raw food waste, continued to exceed the supply. Sales during the year amounted to 1,893 tons of concentrated food waste.

Public Lavatories and Conveniences. 7 public lavatories and 42 conveniences, excluding those erected in various parks and markets, are maintained by the Public Cleansing Department.

At the end of the year the Public Cleansing Department were operating a fleet of 84 vehicles, and had a total staff of 566.

Closet Accommodation. There were still approximately 100 privies and pail closets in the city at the end of 1948. All these are in outlying districts where sewers are not available.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

The deteriorated condition of many dwellings due to damage by enemy action and war-time restrictions of labour and materials continued to receive the attention of the Department, though in many cases it was only practicable to insist on the execution of such repairs as were essential in order to maintain a minimum standard of habitability, pending future demolition. This patching and re-patching of worn-out houses greatly increased the work of the Department and attention is drawn to the tables headed "Summary of Inspections and Subsequent Action". The following table gives a comparison of the figures for 1938 with those of the present year :—

	1938	1949
Complaints received <i>re</i> housing defects	2,505	8,969
Notices for repairs served on landlords—		
Informal	7,634	9,651
Statutory	407	2,611
Reminder letters, etc.	2,453	5,555
Prosecutions	1	66
Work carried out by Council in default of owners	52	682

The total number of inspections made by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff was 92,416 including 38,411 inspections made by the District Sanitary Inspectors on general district work. In addition, 31,284 re-visits and re-inspections were made. The total inspections made in 1948 was 89,214, including 41,508 by the District Sanitary Inspectors.

During the year 9,651 informal and 2,611 statutory notices with regard to the abatement of nuisances were served. The Statutory notices included 366 served in connection with the provision of dustbins. During the year, 11,284 notices (8,392 informal and 2,892 statutory) were complied with.

Defects were remedied by owners at 9,360 houses as a consequence of informal action, whilst statutory action resulted in the repair of defects at 2,888 houses. The necessary repairs at 774 houses were carried out by the Corporation, in default of the owners, who were charged with the cost incurred.

192 statutory notices were referred to the City Engineer for his Department to carry out the necessary work in default of the owners who were charged with the costs incurred, compared with 258 in 1948. He also repaired 222 sewers in respect of which 264 notices were served under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The Department's own workmen carried out work in respect of 110 statutory notices (mainly minor obstructions to drains and broken gullies).

TABLE VI

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND SUBSEQUENT ACTION

								1949	1948
Complaints registered	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8969	9171
<i>Inspections and Investigations, etc.—</i>									
Houses (under Public Health Act)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15052	17212
Houses (under Housing Acts)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2456	4708
Houses (for overcrowding)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	161	149
Passages, Areas, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5452	5206
Keeping of Animals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1054	1000
Premises infested with—Rats or Mice	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1733	1242
Insect Pests	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	475	500
Milkshops and Dairies	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2715	1387
Ice-cream Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	712	1397
Caravans	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	355	337
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2050	2133
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6196	6237
Totals (District Inspectors)								38411	41508
Offensive Trades Premises	....	....	....					4985	4862
								2459	2994
Smoke Observations and Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2212	1924
Pig-sty Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8095	5950
Common Lodging Houses	....	....	....					1403	1666
								214	309
Seamen's Lodging Houses	....	....	....					1220	1465
								213	282
Houses-let-in-lodgings	....	....	....					2796	2908
								438	373
Factories—General and Sanitary Provisions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1723	1424
Means of escape in case of fire	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	67	76
Shops (Observations and Inspections)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20527	16842
Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4194	4775
Cinemas and Theatres	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	59	60
Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1327	1068
Refreshment Rooms, Kitchens and other Workplaces	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2073	728
Totals (Specialist Inspectors)								54005	47706
Grand Totals								92416	89214
<i>Revisits and Re-inspections—</i>									
Houses (under Public Health Act)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6966	12357
Houses (under Housing Acts)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	4
Factories—General and Sanitary Provisions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1130	911
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23188	25457
Totals								31284	38729

TABLE VI—Continued

	1949	1948
<i>Notices served—</i>		
Informal	9651	11046
Statutory (under Public Health Act)	2611	3646
Statutory (under Housing Acts)	—	1
Letters <i>re</i> Overcrowding	118	100
Other Letters, Verbal Notices and Reminders	5555	6487
Factories Act, 1937—Power Factories	46	68
Non-power Factories	16	18
Shops	441	294
Smoke Nuisances (informal)	57	41
Totals	18495	21701
<i>Verbal or Written Cautions re Infringement of Byelaws at Registered Premises—</i>		
Pig-sty Premises	107	92
Common Lodging Houses	192	225
Seamen's Lodging Houses	185	221
Houses-let-in-lodgings	470	587
Offensive Trades Premises	78	113
Totals	1032	1238
<i>Result of Action taken—</i>		
Floors relaid or repaired	1062	1090
Walls and Ceilings repaired	5148	4986
Dampness of walls remedied	1691	1740
Roofs repaired.... ..	2941	3637
Spoutings repaired	2570	3109
Fall-spoutings disconnected from drains	9	4
Windows repaired or made to open	1660	1374
Sinks provided	36	49
Premises cleansed and/or redecorated	347	310
Verminous houses disinfested	322	322
Verminous persons cleansed	65	73
Drains freed from obstruction	1656	1715
Drains relaid or repaired	292	328
Yards drained, paved or repaired	594	544
W.C.'s reconstructed or repaired, etc.	698	886
New W.C. pedestals or cisterns provided	432	829
Dustbins provided	2463	3584
Rat infested premises cleared	1086	1326
Smoke nuisances abated	119	103
Miscellaneous improvements effected and nuisances abated	3613	3928
Overcrowding abated	56	58
Totals	26860	29995

TABLE VI—Continued

	1949	1948
<i>Contraventions remedied at Registered and other Premises—</i>		
Pig-sty premises	88	92
Common Lodging Houses	176	202
Seamen's Lodging Houses	152	205
Houses-let-in-lodgings	1005	1235
Factories (power and non-power)	178	133
Factories—means of escape in case of fire	11	11
Shops	873	762
Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936	57	67
Bakehouses	23	20
Offensive Trades	72	107
	—	—
Totals	2635	2834
	—	—
<i>Houses in which defects were remedied—</i>		
	1949	1948
By owners as a result of :		
Informal action	9360	11188
Notices under Public Health Act	2885	3150
Notices under Housing Acts	3	12
By Local Authority in default of owners :		
Under Public Health Acts	774	892
Under Housing Acts	—	—
Houses-let-in-lodgings	122	92
	—	—
Totals	13144	15334
	—	—
<i>Infectious Diseases—</i>		
Cases investigated	1160	1755
Extra visits <i>re</i> contacts	537	492
	—	—
Totals	1697	2247
	—	—

TABLE VII

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED DURING 1949

Section of Act served under (1)	No. of Notices served (2)	No. complied with (including those served in previous years and complied with in 1949) (3)	No. not complied with at the end of 1949 (4)	No. of Notices complied with by the Corporation in default of owner (included in Col. (3)) (5)
<i>Byelaws—</i>				
Houses-let-in-lodgings	36	36	—	—
<i>Public Health Act, 1936—</i>				
Section 24 (Sewers)	606	602	76	369
Section 39 (Drains, etc.)	181	176	59	53
Section 45 (Water-closets)	179	194	30	48
Section 50 (Cesspools)	—	—	—	—
Section 56 (Yards)	92	108	22	24
(Courts)	67	69	35	26
(Pavements)	106	88	39	46
Section 75 (Dustbins)	366	406	63	116
Section 83 (Verminous Premises)	2	1	2	—
Section 84 (Verminous Articles)	—	—	—	—
Section 93 (Nuisances)	1012	1212	330	—
Section 101 (Smoke)	—	—	—	—
Section 138 (Water Supply)	—	—	—	—
<i>Housing Act, 1936—</i>				
Section 9 (Repair of Insanitary Premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	2647	2892	656	682

Legal Proceedings. 66 cases were referred to the Town Clerk for legal proceedings following failure of the owners to comply with statutory notices served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, compared with 59 in 1948.

In one case the owner carried out the work after a final warning by the Town Clerk, and summonses were withdrawn on completion of the work in 27 cases (including one case in relation to which a change of ownership occurred, the new owner carrying out the work without further proceedings being necessary). Nuisance Orders were made and costs awarded against the defendants in 20 cases, and in 16 instances the cases were adjourned owing to the work being in hand, the summonses being subsequently withdrawn after satisfactory execution of the

necessary repairs. A summons was withdrawn in one case due to the owner having furnished proof of a tenancy agreement between himself and the tenant and one case was dismissed with payment of costs under the Probation of Offenders Act.

Two of the Nuisance Orders were still outstanding at the end of the year, the Court having accepted, in one case, the owner's plea that she had been unable to find for the tenants temporary alternative accommodation which was essential before extensive repair work could be undertaken.

7 cases were referred to the Town Clerk where persons had failed to supply information concerning ownership of certain premises as required by Section 277 of the Public Health Act, 1937. In all instances the desired particulars were furnished after letters of warning.

Dustbins. The Council continued, under the powers conferred upon them by Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to supply dustbins to premises where owners had failed to comply with statutory notices. During the year 116 dustbins were supplied and the cost recovered from the owners concerned, compared with 127 in the previous year.

Manure Pits. 11 notices were served during the year on persons who had failed to maintain manure pits in the condition required by No. 14 of the Local Bye-laws with respect to Nuisances. The notices were complied with in 8 instances, and in the remaining cases the notices were still outstanding at the end of the year. One notice served in 1948 was also complied with in the year under review.

Smoke Abatement and Atmospheric Pollution. The smoke inspectors continued to give advice, as in the previous year, on the efficient and economic burning of low grade fuel, including, where necessary, suggestions for improvements in furnace conditions.

The number of smoke observations, each of half an hour's duration, was 1,076 and 1,136 inspections were made of the premises concerned. Cautions were given in 135 instances, 57 of which were by letter, where smoke or dust, etc., had been emitted in such quantities as to be a nuisance. It was not necessary during the year to serve any statutory notices under Section 101 of the Public Health Act, 1936. At the end of the year 119 nuisances had been abated and the remaining 16 were receiving attention.

315 improvements were carried out to boiler plants in order to minimise or obviate nuisances. Such improvements included: chimneys heightened, 134; stoking improvements, 81; and boiler alterations, 100.

10 plans of proposed trade premises utilising boiler plant were examined and 7 were passed as meeting with the requirements of the Department. In 3 cases recommendations concerning alterations and/or improvements were forwarded to the firms concerned, who took steps to carry out the suggested amendments.

Included in the figures set out above are 8 communications sent to firms in relation to 25 complaints concerning emanations of dust, etc., from different premises in the city. Follow-up letters were sent in certain cases and, in other instances, verbal action was taken. 5 of the 25 complaints were in respect of nuisances from sawdust and wood mush deposits, all of which were abated during the year.

Numerous dust-collecting plates were exposed and dust samples examined and classified. Interviews and discussions took place with works managements concerning dust retention, and where necessary, advice was tendered.

In one instance, a completely new dust-collecting plant was installed, including a new cyclone and chamber, whilst in another case a collecting chamber was re-built. At one works new sheeting was fixed to prevent stored sawdust leaking on to the pavement.

Complaints concerning deposits of cement dust totalled 8. At the works in question all dust-collecting plant was overhauled during the early part of the year and a new bag-filling machine was installed. Further consideration was being given by the Management to the question of low-level dust elimination, and the case is also receiving the attention of the Ministry of Health's District Inspector under the Alkali, etc., Works Act.

Miscellaneous dust complaints were investigated in 10 instances. At one works a new dust extractor was installed and in another instance an obsolete dryer was replaced by a more efficient type of apparatus fitted with a dust-collecting device.

Deposits of Soot. The City Analyst examined periodically throughout the year the contents of three atmospheric pollution gauges, the results shown being as follows :—

Gauge placed at—	Tons per Square Mile per Month.		Total (in tons) for year.
	Maximum	Minimum	
(1) Pearson Park	29·70	18·93	171·76*
(2) Springhead Golf Course	24·06	7·12	143·92
(3) Dunswell Waterworks	18·28	5·93	139·83

* June-December. Owing to frequent damage to the gauge at the Kingston Almshouses, it was removed to Pearson Park for the latter half of the year.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Offensive Trades. The number of trades classified as "offensive" in the city at the end of 1949 was 16, involving 136 businesses and including 105 premises in respect of which the Corporation's consent operates for a limited period. In 1948 there were 127 businesses on the Register, including 88 with limited consents.

During the year 11 applications were received for consent to establish new businesses, all of which were granted, subject, in certain cases, to the execution of works necessary to ensure that the premises satisfied the requirements of the Department. 8 applications to extend existing premises were approved and one verbal application was not proceeded with as the premises concerned were not considered to be suitable. One business which had been commenced without the Corporation's consent was discontinued after an interview with the Management. A change of ownership occurred in connection with 4 businesses and 2 premises were removed from the Register of Offensive Trades owing to the discontinuance of the businesses.

All premises used for offensive trade purposes are subject to systematic day and night observations. During 1949, 4,985 day and 2,459 night inspections were made of these premises and other places where effluvium nuisances might arise.

12 informal notices were served and there were 66 verbal cautions and 1 follow-up letter.

As a result of representations made by the Department, structural improvements were effected in 66 cases, and improved operations to minimise possible nuisances in 13. 42 plans of new premises and plant were examined, 36 of which required alteration in order to conform with the requirements of the Department. 72 contraventions of the Bye-laws were remedied during the year.

The extended period of hot and dry weather, accompanied by a water shortage, was responsible for conditions which resulted in the receipt by the Department of 18 complaints concerning offensive smells. In one instance, investigations revealed that the smell emanated from a leaking gas pipe on a main thoroughfare, and this was promptly dealt with by the appropriate authority. Smells from the public sewers were responsible for complaints in 11 instances and these were referred to the City Engineer who took the necessary steps to overcome the trouble. Investigations were also undertaken in connection with complaints concerning smells arising from cellulose spraying at certain trade premises in the city, and in 2 cases the disposal of fumes from the process was improved by altered methods.

Pig Keeping. The number of premises registered as complying with the City Bye-laws was 149, provided with 479 sties. Pigs were also kept at 298 additional premises (comprising 706 sties) under the Emergency Powers (Defence) General Regulations 62 (b). 8,095 inspections were made. There were 107 contraventions necessitating the service of one statutory notice and 30 informal notices. One second letter and 77 verbal cautions were given. Structural improvements were carried out at 30 sties, and cleansing was undertaken at 373 premises at the request of the Department. 88 of the contraventions had been remedied at the end of the year, and the remainder were receiving attention.

13 plans of proposed new sties were examined and found to be satisfactory.

The continued relaxation of the local Bye-laws regarding pig-keeping resulted in an increased number of people keeping pigs. The extended period of hot and dry weather previously commented on gave rise to 44 complaints concerning pig-sty premises. The complaints mainly had regard to smells from the sties and the breeding of flies. Every effort was made by the Inspectors to maintain as high a standard of cleanliness as possible and also to ensure prompt and regular removal of manure. The use of disinfectants and deodorants was insisted upon where necessary and steps were taken to see that all premises were regularly sprayed with insecticides during the fly-breeding season.

Common Lodging Houses. At the end of the year there were 54 registered Common Lodging Houses in the city containing 297 bedrooms or cubicles with accommodation for 860 single lodgers and 49 married couples. 1,333 day and 214 night visits were made. 70 visits were also made to unregistered premises where it was suspected that they were being used as Common Lodging Houses. Contraventions of the Bye-laws were found in 192 instances, mostly of a minor character. Seven letters were sent and 185 verbal cautions were given to the persons concerned. The number of houses on the register at the end of 1948 was 53.

60 verminous persons were referred to the Disinfecting Station for treatment.

At the end of the year the requirements of the Bye-laws had been carried out in all but 16 of the above cases, and, in relation to these, steps were being taken by the persons concerned with a view to compliance with the provisions of such Bye-laws.

It was not found necessary to take legal proceedings in any case during the year.

Seamen's Lodging Houses. The number of these houses on the register was 27, containing 602 bedrooms or cubicles with accommodation for 819 seamen. Included in the 27 houses above-mentioned is the Victoria Mansions, Great Passage Street,

which provides accommodation for 487 men, and the Flying Angel Club, Alfred Gelder Street, providing accommodation for 26 men. The sleeping places at the former consist of 476 cubicles, and 11 rooms and at the latter 22 rooms.

1,220 day and 213 night visits were made. In 185 cases the requirements of the Bye-laws were not being carried out ; 172 verbal cautions were given and it was necessary to serve 12 informal notices and 1 statutory notice. Verbal warnings were given in 8 instances of persons letting unlicensed lodgings to seamen. Five ceased to lodge seamen and 3 made application for the premises involved to be licensed.

At the end of the year 152 of the contraventions had been remedied and the remaining 33 were receiving attention.

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings in relation to any case.

Houses-let-in-Lodgings. During the year there was an increase in the number of houses-let-in-lodgings registered under the Bye-laws, the total being 380 compared with 375 at the end of 1948. There were 40 new registrations and 35 houses were deleted from the register, as the occupiers concerned had ceased to take lodgers.

The 380 registered houses-let-in-lodgings contained 2,923 rooms, of which 311 unfurnished and 432 furnished were used for sleeping purposes only ; and 611 unfurnished and 991 furnished were used for sleeping and living purposes.

The total number of visits paid to houses-let-in-lodgings was 3,234, including 438 at night and 157 to houses exempt from registration. 343 notices, including 152 in respect of cleansing, were served and 241 verbal cautions or second letters were given or sent in respect of infringements of Bye-laws. 335 notices, including the 152 for cleansing, were complied with. The figure of 343 includes 77 notices outstanding at the end of 1948, but complied with during 1949.

It was found necessary during the year to institute legal proceedings in four cases for failure to comply with the terms of statutory notices served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936. In two cases the summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs, the work having been carried out to the satisfaction of the Department. A Nuisance Order for 28 days made in another case was extended for a further period of 28 days and was subsequently complied with, and in the fourth case the summons was withdrawn on account of a change of ownership ; the notice was thereafter served on the new owner and was complied with without further action on the part of the Corporation. Particulars of these cases are included in the information given in the paragraph headed " Legal Proceedings " on page 42.

Factories Act, 1937. There were 651 non-power and 1,608 power factories on the Corporation register. 2,920 inspections, including 1,130 re-inspections were made of factories, and 196 contraventions were found. The infringements mainly comprised unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences.

During the year 29 additional sanitary conveniences were provided at factories and 67 unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences were made satisfactory.

The following summary gives details of inspections made and defects found :—

TABLE IX

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

				<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Factories (with mechanical power)	....	....	....	658	46	} Nil
Factories (without mechanical power)	....	....	....	1,132	16	
				1,790	62	

The above figures include 64 inspections of fire escapes in power factories, and 3 of fire escapes in non-power factories. (Visits to Bakehouses are not included.)

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND :

<i>Details</i>							<i>No. of Defects Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Want of cleanliness (section 1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	24
Overcrowding (section 2)	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1
Unreasonable temperature (section 3)	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	7
Inadequate ventilation (section 4)	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Ineffective drainage of floors (section 6)	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Other Nuisances (P.H.A. 1936)	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	44
Sanitary Accommodation (section 7)—Insufficient	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	17
Unsuitable or defective	....	....	....	....	....	....	85	67
Not separate for sexes	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	5
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Power) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	11
Totals	....	....	....	....	....	....	196	178

Outworkers. The 191 persons affected (65 males and 126 females) were principally engaged in net braiding and tailoring. The employers numbered 49.

Means of Escape in Case of Fire. 14 applications for certificates were received and 25 were issued. 67 inspections were made, 64 being at factories in each of which more than 10 persons were employed. Additional means of escape were found to be required at 3 factories and were provided at 6. There were 8 factories where the means of escape were not in order ; the number put in order was 5.

New Factories. Plans for 299 new factories were submitted for examination. 17 such plans did not show sufficient means of escape in case of fire, and in 28 other cases suitable sanitary conveniences were not indicated. In all cases the owners or architects were notified and undertook to comply with the requirements of the Authority.

Shops Acts, 1912-1938. There were 5,507 shops on the Register in which 4,240 males and 5,766 females were employed. 2,073 shops were inspected and 1,128 contraventions, principally failure to keep prescribed records and notices, were found. On re-visits being made, 873 of these contraventions had been remedied. 18,454 observations were made of shops, 97 of which were found to be open after the prescribed closing hours. 441 notices were served and 107 verbal cautions given ; During the year 344 notices and 52 verbal cautions were complied with.

Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936. 4,194 inspections were made of shops, at 57 of which contraventions were found. These were subsequently remedied as the result of cautions to the persons concerned.

Plans for Shops. 29 plans were submitted for examination, 2 of which were subsequently amended as they did not indicate suitable sanitary conveniences.

Cinemas and Theatres. The Factories, etc., Inspectors made 59 inspections of cinemas and theatres, which were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Tents, Vans and Sheds. During the year an application was received for the Corporation's approval to keep a living van on land at the rear of a cafe in the city. The requisite investigations having revealed that the sanitary arrangements were satisfactory, the Council gave their approval to the application. It was not necessary to caution any persons who were keeping vans, etc., on open sites in the city without the prior approval of the Corporation as required by Section 45 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1930. None of the 4 sites approved by the Local Authority for occupation by movable dwellings was occupied during 1949.

Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 to 1939. 9 applications were received for certificates of disrepair under the above Acts. In 4 cases certificates were granted but in 4 instances certificates could not be issued as enquiries revealed that the dwellinghouses concerned were not ones to which the principal Act applied, having previously been registered with the Local Authority as de-controlled. The application was not proceeded with in the remaining case.

Hull Fair. During the period of the Hull Fair the vans, tents, booths, etc., erected on the Fair Ground and in the vicinity were visited daily by the Sanitary Inspectors, and enquiries were made as to the health of the occupants. No case of infectious disease or over-crowding was found. The total number of living vans on the ground and in the vicinity was more than in 1948, and the number of occupants was also more.

<i>Year</i>			<i>Vans</i>	<i>Tents</i>	<i>Booths</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>
1938	....	....	269	4	7	632	127
1948	....	....	288	—	—	623	193
1949	....	....	322	—	—	690	234

A sufficient number of dust-bins was provided for the reception of domestic refuse, and pail-closets were also provided for the use of van dwellers on the ground. All were maintained in good order. It was noted that an increasing number of van dwellers provided their own dust-bins and chemical closets, although it is not desirable to lessen or discontinue the usual provision of such accommodation by the Local Authority. All dust-bins and pail-closets received regular attention by the Cleansing Department.

Day and evening observations were made on the ground and in the vicinity, and one case of decreasing water supply was dealt with and a repair made to a water service pipe. Apart from occasional peak periods when accommodation was fully taxed, no serious difficulties arose. Health Visitors assisted in the evenings by inspecting the ladies' section and water-closets attached to private houses in the vicinity of the ground advertised for use by the public as ladies' water-closets.

The Lodging House Inspectors visited 706 houses in the streets adjacent to the Fair Ground and found 47 houses in which lodgers were being taken. The houses were kept in such a manner as to satisfy the requirements of the Byelaws and were generally well conducted and maintained in a clean condition. Night visits were paid to the 47 houses when it was found that ample accommodation had been provided. The registered lodging houses in the vicinity were full to capacity.

The number of diesel generating units totalled 83, 36 of which were in use. Of the remaining 47 units, 31 were found to have exhausts of insufficient height, and these exhausts were increased to the necessary height without it being necessary to serve written notices. 16 verbal cautions were given and 2 informal notices were served respecting the emission of smoke, and in all cases the cautions and notices were complied with without delay. Only one steam engine burning coke was found to be in use, and there were 8 refreshment stalls with a total of 16 chimneys.

277 visits and observations were made by the Smoke Inspectors during the period of the Fair.

The use of coal was exclusive to domestic needs and atmospheric pollution was negligible.

The Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act took 15 samples of sweets and confections for submission to the Public Analyst. The results of the examinations were satisfactory in all cases.

7 samples of ice-cream and one sample of a frozen lolly were also taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, the results of which were as under :—

Ice-cream

Provisional Grade II	....	....	....	....	1
„ „ III	....	....	....	....	6
<i>Frozen Lolly</i>	....	....	....	....	Satisfactory

The results of the examinations of the unsatisfactory samples in Grade III were communicated to the vendors and/or manufacturers concerned, one of whom had attended the Fair but had his place of business in a neighbouring town.

There was a total of 17 ice-cream stalls and parlours on the Ground and in Walton Street, and these were inspected and kept under observation throughout the week. Occasional verbal suggestions were made to the occupiers regarding changing of washing-up water, etc., and the suggestions were complied with in all cases.

Rats and Mice Destruction. A rat-catcher is employed wholly upon the treatment of dwellinghouses in the city. The rodent operatives also undertake private dwellinghouse treatment, mostly by poisoning methods, the cost being allocated between the private dwellinghouse account and the business premises account according to the time spent on each. The Authority's Sanitary Inspectors are appointed as Officers under the 1919 Act, and they enquire into causes of rat

infestation, and, where necessary, give advice on the most effective measures necessary for control. They also supervise structural repairs and improvements necessary to make premises rat-proof, and deal with any special conditions which attract or harbour rats.

Since 1947 the treatment of private dwellinghouses has been carried out on a block control system under which the city is divided up into blocks having convenient or natural boundaries. The result of each investigation and treatment is carefully recorded in the block to which it refers. When it becomes apparent that an unusually large number of treatments are being undertaken in respect of any particular block, the whole block is earmarked for systematic poisoning by the rodent operatives. In this way a careful check is able to be kept of high infestation points in the city.

During 1949, 15,803 rats (including 8,721 eradicated at business premises, etc., of which special references are made in the following paragraphs) were destroyed in the city by the following methods :—

Ferrets and dogs	....	....	....	....	....	857
Trapping	....	....	....	....	....	298
Poisoning	....	....	....	....	....	14,214
Gassing ....	....	....	....	....	....	434

They were caught or killed at the undermentioned types of properties :—

Dwellinghouses	....	....	....	....	....	1,764
Business premises	....	....	....	....	....	316
Land, embankments, piggeries, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	32

The number of rats destroyed in 1948 was 14,974 (including 6,563 under the Special Dwellings Scheme of Block Control, of which reference is made in the 1947 Report) and in 1947, 21,702. There was an increase of 829 in the number of rats killed compared with the figures for 1948. This was mainly accounted for by an increased number of complaints from occupiers of private dwellinghouses and also, to a lesser extent, to increased requests from occupiers of business premises for the services of the Department's rodent operatives.

During the year 1,733 complaints, mostly from occupiers of dwellinghouses, were received of infestation of premises by rats, compared with 1,097 in 1948, and these were investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors. Informal communications were, in a number of instances, addressed to persons whose premises were rat infested requesting them to rid the premises of rats and to take steps to prevent further infestation. Special attention was given to the treatment of war blitzed areas where evidence of breeding was found.

Rats and Mice Destruction-Treatment of Business Premises, etc. The Department employs 3 full-time rodent operatives who also deal with private dwelling infestations requiring treatment by poisoning methods. The increased work noted above rendered it necessary during the year to engage the services of an additional temporary rodent operative who was still employed at the end of the year.

Treatment consisting mainly of poisoning, is carried out at the request of the owners or occupiers of business premises and a charge is made covering the cost of labour and materials. The methods of poisoning used are in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Food and were described fully in my report for 1945.

The Department continued, on request, to deal with large infestations at business premises on a yearly contract basis. This type of treatment is confined wholly to reservoir and major infestations and has the advantage of enabling better supervision to be exercised and reduces clerical work to a minimum. Systematic poisoning is carried out two, three or four times during the contract period, supplemented by treatment with traps in the intervals if found to be necessary.

Charges are fixed according to the type and size of the business, and the amount of work estimated to be required. At the end of the year 9 businesses (mainly food preparing premises) were being treated under contract.

The following table shows the treatments carried out during 1949 :—

Infestations treated (including re-treatments)				Estimated Total kill	No. of bodies found	No. of re-treatments carried out	
Reservoir (Over 200 rats)	Major (Between 20 and 200 rats)	Minor (less than 20 rats)	Total			Reservoir	Major
7	138	189	334	8,721 (includes 2650 mice)	2,589 (includes 882 mice)	2	16

Of the 8,721 rodents estimated killed, 1,052 were destroyed at the Hull Corporation's refuse tip at Hessle and on the adjoining railway embankment. 90 bodies were recovered in connection with these two treatments. The total number of rodents estimated killed at business premises, etc., in 1948, was 8,411.

Mosquito Control. No complaints were received during the year of extensive mosquito breeding in any of the large open land drains. The Department, however, carried out routine spraying of water contained in certain bomb craters in the city and water butts on the various Corporation allotments, and, at the request of the Parks Department, the Ornamental Lake at Pickering Park was sprayed as a precautionary measure. Observations were continued throughout the year and owners of places likely to provide breeding grounds were advised as to the necessary precautionary measures to be taken.

Eradication of Bed Bugs and other Insect Pests. During the year the Department was called upon to take steps for eradication of bed bugs at 12 Council houses and 73 private houses.

Disinfestation for fleas was also undertaken at 13 Council houses, 50 private houses, and 3 business premises.

Spraying with liquid insecticides containing D.D.T. has been adopted for freeing infested houses from bed bugs.

The method employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses is as follows : An inspection is made in every case and particular attention is paid to wool and straw mattresses and to the woodwork of spring mattresses and bedsteads. Bedsteads and all other articles are sprayed with a liquid insecticide, and the wool and straw mattresses are treated in a steam disinfector. This method has the advantage that the occupiers are made aware of the places of infestation and witness a practical demonstration of how future re-infestation may be prevented.

The work of disinfestation has been carried out with success by the Department's staff for some years.

With very few exceptions the tenants of Corporation houses take all possible steps to prevent re-infestation. As the result of the publicity which has been given in recent years to the question of vermin, occupiers of all classes of houses are aware that disinfestation can be carried out by the Health Department.

36 treatments (including 18 at business premises) were undertaken for infestation by beetles and cockroaches. Advice was given and suitable insecticides supplied in 513 cases where the Department's help had been sought in relation to premises infested with these and other types of insects such as crickets, silver fish, furniture beetles, ants, etc. The number of cases in which insecticides were supplied in 1948 was 330.

Disinfectants were supplied in bulk quantities at request in 35 cases, mainly for use in connection with the Local Authority's properties, voluntary associations and business premises.

It is pleasing to note the increase in the number of cases where advice was sought in connection with nuisances from insect pests. This indicates a consciousness on the part of the public of this important branch of sanitation and a willingness to seek advice on the best and latest methods of dealing with the problem.

Fly Destruction. During the year the Department continued to arouse public interest in the danger to health, by contamination of food, etc., of the common house fly. Leaflets, giving information on the best method of control, etc., were distributed to householders and others by the Sanitary Inspectors, who also gave verbal advice where necessary.

Particular attention was paid, by the Inspectors concerned, to piggeries, stables, offensive trade premises and other places where extensive fly breeding was to be expected, and suitable steps were taken for the destruction of the flies and their eggs, larvæ and pupæ.

Systematic spraying was also carried out at periodic intervals during the fly breeding season at hospitals, nurseries and clinics, and also at the Education Department's school kitchens.

Training of Student Sanitary Inspectors. The Government Training Scheme which commenced in 1947, and under which the city was selected as one of the training centres for Sanitary Inspectors, terminated in June, and the local Training Scheme was not re-commenced.

During the operation of the scheme 57 government trainees received practical training in the Department, and of this number 81% were successful in passing the Examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board.

More detailed particulars in relation to the Scheme are given in my Report for 1948.

HOUSING

New Houses. The City Architect has kindly supplied the following information with regard to the erection of houses in the city during 1949 :—

Temporary or Permanent	With State Assistance		Without State Assistance		TOTAL
	By the Local Authority	By Others	By the Local Authority	By Others	
Temporary	Programme Completed				Nil
Permanent	599*	Nil	24†	30 62†	715
TOTALS	599	Nil	24	92	715

* Includes 5 houses built on land owned by the Water Committee for occupation by the staff of the Water Department and 16 houses erected by the Local Authority and allocated for use by members of the Police Force.

† Reconstruction of War destroyed houses under payment by the War Damage Commission.

The number of houses erected in Hull during 1949 was 715, all of which were permanent. Of the 715, 599 were erected by the Local Authority, 30 by private enterprise and 86 were war destroyed houses rebuilt under payment by the War Damage Commission—24 by the Local Authority and 62 by private enterprise.

Flats for 20 family units were provided by conversions by private enterprise.

No further houses were requisitioned during 1949.

This makes a gross total of 735 family units re-housed during the year and brings the total of new housing units provided since the war to 5,098.

Slum Clearance. In view of the acute housing shortage, and consequent ministerial policy, no slum clearance has been undertaken in 1949.

During the year, however, 12 houses were represented as unfit for human habitation under the provisions of Section II of the Housing Act, 1936. Demolition Orders were made in relation to 2 houses, the remaining 10 houses being demolished before the Orders could be made.

In addition to the normal duties of investigations, inspections and reports on housing, the inspectorial staff continued the task of survey, plans, reports and preparation of schedules under the Town and Country Planning Acts, 1944 and 1947, and also continued the survey of housing conditions in the city, two wards, Drypool and East Central being completed.

TABLE X

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

<i>Overcrowding—</i>									
Complaints received	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	256
Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	142
Found to be overcrowded		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	113
Revisits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	143
Overcrowding abated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56
Informal inspections for City survey		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2376
Complete inspections under Housing Act			....	....	....	....	....	....	80
Informal inspections under Town and Country Planning Acts						....	....		3204

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply. The new Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, became operative from the 1st October, 1949, and from that date the responsibility for the supervision of the production side of the milk industry was transferred from Local Authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The responsibility for the supervision of wholesale and retail premises, processing, bottling and distribution establishments still remains with the Local Authority and is carried out as before by the staff of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

It is estimated that the amount of fluid milk consumed daily in Hull remained the same as in 1948, viz., 29,000 gallons, which represents an average daily consumption per person of 0·8 pint.

Of the 29,000 gallons of fluid milk consumed daily in 1949, about 1,000 gallons consisted of specially designated raw milk retailed as "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)," "Tuberculin Tested," or "Accredited." About 25,000 gallons were heat-treated and sold as "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised" milk, whilst the remainder included milk which may have been pasteurised but not sold as such, together with a quantity of raw undesignated milk. The milk supplied to schools under the "Milk in Schools Scheme" is almost wholly "Pasteurised," but includes a small amount of "Tuberculin Tested" milk.

Retail Dairymen, etc. 139 applications for registration were received compared with 115 last year. Of the former number 122 were for the sale of milk in bottles only.

The following numbers of persons and premises were registered :—

Retail Dairymen	....	....	....	....	128
Dairy Premises	....	....	....	....	5
Cowkeepers	....	....	....	....	6
					—
					139
					—

There are approximately 678 milk traders on the registers, the majority being persons carrying on small businesses of a general nature who sell very small quantities of milk for the convenience of their customers. About 650 of these traders sell bottled milk only.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936–1946. 4 dealers' licences for "Tuberculin Tested" milk, 4 supplementary licences for "Accredited" milk, 2 dealers' and 5 pasteurisers' licences for "Pasteurised" milk (all H.T. S.T. process) and one licence to pasteurise "Tuberculin Tested" milk were issued during the year; a total of 16 licences compared with the same number in 1948.

One supplementary licence to use the special designation "Accredited" was cancelled during the year, the Principal Licence having been revoked by the Licensing Authority concerned with the approval of the Ministry of Health.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, became operative as from the 1st October, 1949, and were responsible for some changes in relation to the production and sale of designated milk.

So far as concerns raw milk, the official test was altered and the Coliform test which had been one of the two previously required tests was discontinued. Only one test now remains, *i.e.*, the Methylene Blue Test.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations provided for a new special designation "sterilised milk", the prescribed tests for which are the Methylene Blue and Turbidity Tests.

During the year the under-mentioned samples were taken for examination with the following results :—

					No. of Samples taken	No. of Samples which	
						passed the prescribed tests	failed to pass the prescribed tests
Type of Milk							
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)					 12	10	2
Tuberculin Tested					 104	83	21
Accredited					 43	36	7
Pasteurised					 125	125	—
Sterilised					 120	118	2
					—	—	—
Totals					 404	372	32

Particulars of the samples of raw designated milk which had failed to pass the prescribed tests were communicated to the responsible officers in the areas in which the milk was produced, and in the case of the unsatisfactory samples of "Sterilised" milk special visits were paid by the Department's Officers to the dairies where the processing of the milk had been carried out and suitable advice given to the managements concerned.

The Regulations provided for the licensing of all persons selling milk by special designation at or from particular premises. Steps were taken, by public advertisement and through retailers' and producers' associations, to draw the attention of all persons and firms engaged in the processing and distribution of milk to their obligation to apply for licences under the Regulations. All premises in connection with which applications were made were inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors and the applicants were notified what alterations (if any) were necessary to ensure that the premises satisfied the requirements laid down in the Regulations. In all cases the persons concerned took immediate steps to adopt the suggestions and recommendations made.

The number of licences to operate to the 31st December, 1950, issued under the Regulations was 622, made up as under :—

					<i>No. of Persons or Firms licensed</i>	<i>No. of Premises involved</i>
Dealers' Licences for—						
" Pasteurised "	....	....	....	....	87	90
" Sterilised "	....	....	....	....	526	553
" Tuberculin Tested "	....	....	....	....	9	12
Totals					622	655

In addition, 48 licences were issued to persons retailing specially designated milks in the streets of the City.

Bacteriological Examination of Non-designated Milk. 272 samples of non-designated milk were taken for bacteriological examination and were also chemically examined. Of these, 189 satisfied the tests prescribed for "Accredited" milk but with which they were not legally obliged to comply, whilst the remaining 83 failed to pass the tests. Letters of caution were sent to the producers or dealers in respect of the unsatisfactory samples and, where it was considered advisable to do so, information was communicated to the responsible officers in the areas where the milk was produced.

Since the introduction of the new Milk and Dairies Regulations on the 1st October, 1949, when the production side of the milk industry was transferred from Local Authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the taking of samples of non-designated milk as a routine practice has been discontinued.

Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis. Examinations of milk for tuberculosis, previously carried out by Dr. N. T. Whitehead, the Honorary Pathologist to the Hull Royal Infirmary, are now undertaken by Dr. C. L. Greening, the Director of the local Public Health Laboratory Service.

381 samples were submitted for examination by the inoculation of guinea pigs, and positive results were obtained in respect of 14 samples. Upon investigation by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Service of the dairy herds concerned, in 9 cases one animal, and in another case 2 animals, were found to be suffering from tuberculosis and were taken for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order, 1926.

In one case it was found that several animals had been removed from the herd, and one animal which had been sold to a Knacker's Yard was, on investigation, found to have been diseased and was disposed of.

In three cases, the investigations proved inconclusive.

Dirt in Milk. No samples were reported as dirty.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. 662 inspections were made at dairy premises within the city and appropriate action was taken where necessary to maintain compliance with the provisions of the Regulations. Alterations to dairy premises, including the installation of new plant at certain dairies, were accelerated and, in most cases, completed during the year, resulting in more efficient production maintenance. Examinations were made of 2,780 milk churns, 399 hand-carts and 645 vehicles.

The following contraventions of the Regulations were observed: defective paving and dirty condition of wall surfaces, etc. at dairies, 4; dirty condition of milk bottles, 1; using unregistered premises as a milk store, 1; using unauthorised designation on a milk delivery van, 1; depositing crates of bottled milk in the street, 2. The persons or firms in all cases were cautioned both verbally and by letter in respect of these infringements.

Legal proceedings were taken against a distributor who had been found conveying food waste in a vehicle along with milk; the offender was fined £3 and £1 11s. 6d. costs.

"Appeal to Cow" Samples. As the result of adverse reports of the Public Analyst respecting samples of milk found to be deficient in milk-fat or adulterated by the addition of extraneous water, visits were paid to 5 different farms, and 18 "appeal to cow" samples were taken in order to establish the condition and quality of the milk produced by the cows in the dairy herds from which the unsatisfactory samples had originated.

Mastitis in Cows. During the year 10 notifications were received from the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that cows in herds within the city were suffering from Mastitis. Notices were served on the owners concerned prohibiting the sale for human consumption of milk from the affected cows or its use in the manufacture of milk products for human consumption.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, and Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1943. 18 samples of condensed milk were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, and submitted for analysis. All complied with the requirements of the Regulations. No samples of dried milk were taken.

Ice Cream. During the year 106 applications for registration were received ; 2 for the sale and manufacture and 104 for the sale and for storage of ice cream. Of this number 4 applications were withdrawn, 67 were granted unconditionally, and 22 were granted subject to the applicants concerned furnishing written undertakings to carry out certain works or to observe certain conditions in order to comply with the requirements of the Act. 13 applications for sale were not granted owing to the premises being unsuitable.

Registration granted in previous years was cancelled in one case where the applicant was found to be contravening the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act by selling root crops in circumstances likely to contaminate the ice cream.

At the end of the year there were 558 premises on the register ; 59 for the manufacture and/or sale and 499 for the sale of ice cream.

As a result of the introduction of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947, an official methylene blue test was devised and recommended for use in determining the cleanliness and bacteriological condition of samples of ice cream. Under this test grading is determined according to the time taken to decolourise the methylene blue added to the samples, which are classified in Provisional Grades I, II, III and IV in order of merit.

156 samples of ice-cream taken during the year and submitted for examination showed the following results :

Provisional Grade I	.....	....	....	....	....	36
„ „ II	....	....	....	....	....	46
„ „ III	....	....	....	....	....	36
„ „ IV	....	....	....	....	....	38

Letters of caution were addressed to those persons or firms whose samples had been placed in Grades III and IV, and, in cases where it was considered advisable to do so, special visits were paid to the premises where the ice cream had been manufactured.

Frozen Lollipops. 24 samples were taken for examination, and a satisfactory bacteriological report was received in respect of 23 samples. The vendor of the unsatisfactory sample was cautioned concerning the methods used in the manufacture, and a sample taken at a later date gave a satisfactory result.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The number of samples examined was 2,943 of which 105 or 3·6 per cent. were adulterated, compared with 172 or 5·8 per cent. in 1948 when 2,974 samples were taken. Samples of milk taken in Hull numbered 1,657 of which 62 or 3·7 per cent. were not genuine. The percentage for 1948 was 4·8.

Other samples reported as unsatisfactory were :—

Apple pulp (1) ; “A” Emulsion (1) ; beef sausage and sausage meat (11) ; carbonate of magnesia (1) ; calomel tablets (1) ; coffee and chicory essence (1) ; doughnuts (2) ; effervescent drink powder (1) ; fruit sauce (1) ; gelatine (1) ; ground almond substitute (4) ; hydrogen peroxide (1) ; ice-cream (1) ; lemon curd (1) ; lentils (1) ; linseed oil (1) ; meat paste (2) ; meat pies (3) ; onion soup (1) ; powdered borax (1) ; salad cream (1) ; soya flour (1) ; solution of formaldehyde (1) ; tomato meat loaf (1) ; tomato soup (1) ; whip topping (1).

The following table summarises samples taken and the subsequent action :—

TABLE XI

Nature of Samples	No. of Samples	Genuine	Adulterated or otherwise Unsatisfactory	Letters of caution, etc.	Prosecutions
Beverages	106	104	2	2	—
Cereals	105	100	5	5	—
Confections	236	231	5	4	1
Drugs	123	117	6	6	—
Fats	138	137	1	1	—
Fish, Meats, etc.	222	205	17	14	3
Milk and Milk Products	1755	1693	62	31	18
Preserves	22	22	—	—	—
Seasonings	100	97	3	3	—
Vegetables	42	41	1	1	—
Miscellaneous	94	91	3	3	—
	2943	2838	105	70	22

In addition to the foregoing, the City Analyst, Mr. D. J. T. Bagnall, A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C., publishes in his Annual Report full details of the work done by him under the Food and Drugs Act.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940. 2,670 of the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were examined in the light of the above Regulations and 115 were found to contain permissible preservatives. The examinations disclosed 3 contraventions. In one case a sample of fruit sauce was found to contain a prohibited preservative, *i.e.*, sulphur dioxide, whilst another case had regard to a sample of apple pulp with sulphur dioxide in excess of the permitted amount. The third case was in relation to a sample of beef sausage meat which contained a preservative without declaration of its presence. In the first two cases letters of caution were addressed to the vendors and in the latter case legal proceedings were taken against the firm concerned. 165 food substances other than butter and margarine, were found to contain artificial colouring, but in no instance was prohibitive colouring found to have been used.

Labelling of Margarine. 62 samples of margarine were obtained. There were no contraventions of the labelling provisions.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs. 33 inspections were made, namely, 22 at retailers' premises, 5 at manufactories and 6 at merchants' premises. In several instances, it was found that contraventions of the Act or Regulations had taken place and the persons concerned were notified of the offences and verbally cautioned by the Inspector.

16 samples of feeding stuffs and 14 of fertilisers were obtained and submitted for analysis. The Agricultural Analyst gave a satisfactory report in relation to 28 of the 30 samples. Of the two unsatisfactory samples, one was in respect of a feeding stuff and the other in respect of a fertiliser. In the former case the analysis revealed a deficiency of two ingredients after allowing for the limits of variation, and in the other case the statutory statement which was supplied was not given in the prescribed form. Appropriate action was taken by the Department in relation to these unsatisfactory samples.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act. 39 persons applied, in respect of 42 premises, to have their names entered in the Corporation's list kept under the Act and applications were made by 3 persons for alterations to be made in the list on account of transfer of their businesses to other premises. The names of 45 persons, affecting 48 premises, were removed from the list as they either ceased to sell poisons or the premises were closed. 259 persons applied for the retention of their names in the Corporation's list, in respect of 415 premises. All the applications were granted. At present, the names of 253 persons are entered in this Authority's list, in respect of 409 premises.

171 inspections were made for the purposes of the Act. In 31 cases it was found that persons, whose names were not included in the Local Authority's List of Persons entitled to sell Poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List, were selling Phenolic poisons in contravention of the provisions of the Act. After being cautioned verbally by the Inspector in respect of these offences, the vendors either discontinued the sale of such poisons or made application for the inclusion of their names in the Local Authority's List.

6 samples of disinfectants were taken for the purpose of the Act, all of which were reported by the Public Analyst to be satisfactory.

Bakehouses. 176 bakehouses, including 86 power factories and 34 non-power factories, are on the register ; 1,327 inspections were made and 23 infringements or defects were dealt with.

Refreshment Room Kitchens and other Workplaces. 552 workplaces on the register, employed 2,987 males and 1,792 females. 2,073 inspections were made of workplaces, which were found to be in a clean condition. 105 of the workplaces are refreshment room kitchens, the others being used for fruit sorting, tea packing, bottle washing, etc.

WORK OF THE FOOD DEPARTMENT

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Chief Food Inspector and six assistants.

Scope of Work. The duties of the Chief Food Inspector and his assistants include the inspection of the fish markets, the slaughterhouses, and of all meat, fish and fruit sold in the city, and of all retail shops (other than retail dairies) where food is sold. Milk shops and dairies are under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's staff. The Chief Food Inspector's Branch is also responsible for the inspection of food for the Hull and Goole Port Health Authority. A further responsibility is the administration of the Performing Animals (Regulation) Act, 1925.

Slaughterhouses. Private slaughterhouses in use during 1949 were :— 3 occupied by the Ministry of Food, 1 used for the slaughter of horses for food for human consumption, and 2 for the private slaughter of pigs by cottagers, etc. In 1939 there were 44 in use, some of which were damaged by enemy action during the war.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered at 6 licensed slaughterhouses in 1949 and in previous years :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle (and Calves)</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Total</i>
1949	12,506	31,662	3,475	1,072	48,715
1948	10,330	25,952	2,637	1,478	40,397
1947	15,206	21,588	1,201	1,147	39,142
1946	14,907	29,311	1,728	890	46,836
1945	11,159	27,836	3,227	653	42,875
1938	16,910	51,111	31,551	—	99,572

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. There are now 109 persons licensed by this Authority to slaughter animals, including 2 Jews whose licences are subject to their obtaining the necessary licences and renewals thereof from the Rabbinical Commission to slaughter by the Jewish method for the food of Jews. 26 licences which had expired were renewed for a further period of three years.

The Medical Officer of Health is authorised to issue licences to Mohammedans for the supply of meat to ships' crews, such licences being tenable for 24 hours to cover the period required.

Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924. Generally, these Regulations were well observed throughout the year, but cautions were given from time to time to those engaged in the handling and transport of meat.

The number of notifications received by the Chief Food Inspector involving the inspection of foodstuffs was 2,127.

All ante-mortem inspections at the Cattle Market are done by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Details of the post-mortem inspections carried out by the Chief Food Inspector and his staff are as follows :—

TABLE XII
SUMMARY OF CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed....	7,865	2,181	2,460	31,662	3,475
Number inspected	7,865	2,181	2,460	31,662	3,475
<i>Affected with Diseases other than Tuberculosis—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned....	9	13	18	54	47
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3,677	876	37	1,331	1,715
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	46·86	40·76	2·24	4·37	51·71
<i>Affected with Tuberculosis only—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned....	23	105	4	—	15
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,056	963	5	—	422
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	13·71	48·96	·36	—	12·57

WHOLE CARCASSES AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS

	1948	1949
Cows	101	105
Heifers	21	10
Bulls	1	1
Oxen....	16	12
Pigs	6	15
Calves	5	4
	150	147

WHOLE CARCASSES FOUND TO BE UNSOUND FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

BEEF		MUTTON		VEAL		PORK	
Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.
Gangrene	2	Dropsy	3	Acute		Dropsy	5
Pyrexia	1	Leukaemia	3	Enteritis	1	Septicaemia	12
Septic		Pyrexia	10	Pyrexia	1	Pyrexia	5
Pericarditis	2	Caseous		Immaturity	7	Suspected Swine	
Septic		Lymphadenitis	2	Pyaemia	7	Fever	1
Peritonitis	2	Medicine Taint....	2	Internal		Uraemia	1
Emaciation	8	Septicaemia	1	Bruising	1	Sapraemia	2
Traumatism	2	Moribund	3	External		Moribund	4
Gangrenous		Acute		Bruising	1	Dropsy and	
Pneumonia	1	Peritonitis	1			Emaciation	4
Septicaemia	2	Acute pleurisy	1			Swine Erysipelas	5
Dropsy	1	Immaturity	1			Decomposing	1
Acute Mastitis	1	Dropsy and				Pyaemia	3
		Emaciation	20			Jaundice	2
		Bone Taint	1			Emaciation	1
		Pyaemia	6			Gangrenous	
						Pneumonia	1
Total	22	Total	54	Total	18	Total	47

All Bovine animals were inspected for *Cysticercus Bovis* and 71 localised infections were found. The carcasses and offal were dealt with according to Ministry of Food instructions.

Unsound Food. Condemned meat is the property of the Ministry of Food. Condemned fish is sold to a fish manure manufacturing company, whose premises adjoin the Fish Dock.

The following is a summary of the unsound food surrendered or seized during the year :—

	<i>Tons</i>
Meat	139
Fish	4,741
Fruit and Vegetables	99
Tinned Goods	26
Miscellaneous Foodstuffs	1
Total	5,006

Agreements for Destruction of Unsound Foodstuffs. 8,374 agreements for the destruction of unsound foodstuffs were entered into by the owners and the Food Inspection branch of the Health Department.

Bacteriology. In addition to the ordinary routine examinations, special microscopical preparations were made and examined from the blood and tissues of 26 animals for the detection of anthrax bacillus, all with negative results.

Food Preparing Premises. Premises registered for the preparation of potted meat and other foods under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, numbered 278, which were regularly visited by the Inspectors.

Fish Inspection. The Food Inspection Branch has an office on the Fish Dock and 2 Inspectors devote practically all their time to inspecting fish at the docks and in fish shops. The estimated weight of fish landed by 2,713 trawlers was 244,349 tons, of which 4,741 tons were found to be unsound, viz.:—

<i>Fishing Grounds, etc.</i>	<i>No. of Trawlers</i>	<i>Estimated Weight of Fish Tons</i>	<i>Weight Unsound Tons</i>
North Sea	888	9,516	36
Faroe Isle	12	465	7
Iceland	514	48,073	1,067
Bear Isle	278	41,485	423
Norway Coast	84	10,025	260
Norway Herrings	15	6,125	—
Greenland	60	10,190	238
Newfoundland	1	170	2
White Sea	860	117,080	2,674
Ex-Rail	—	900	5
West Coast	1	20	—
Miscellaneous	—	300	29
Totals	2,713	244,349	4,741

Butchers' Shops. The 409 butchers' and pork butchers' shops, and other shops where meat is sold, were visited from time to time throughout the year.

Horse Meat. Two shops which sell horseflesh for human consumption are visited regularly, and all carcasses are inspected before being allowed to be sold.

Fish and Game Shops, etc. There were, at the end of 1949, 203 fried fish, 101 fish and game, and 29 shellfish shops, and 54 fish-curing houses in the city. These premises are visited regularly by the Inspectors with a view to ensuring that the foodstuffs supplied are fresh and wholesome and that the premises and utensils are maintained in a clean condition.

Restaurants and Cafes. Regular visits throughout the year resulted in a very marked improvement in the kitchens where the food is prepared.

Food Control. On behalf of the local Food Control Committee and the Ministry of Food 27 visits were paid to premises for the purpose of inspecting foodstuffs.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION OF PREMISES, ETC.

Slaughterhouses, Butchers' Shops, Factories and Stalls	....	....	....	6,743
Fish Shops and Stalls, Game Stores, Curing Houses and Carts	....	....	....	1,261
Fruit Warehouses, Shops, Markets, Stalls and Carts	....	....	....	3,275
Total	....	....	....	11,279

Shellfish. During the year, 2 samples of cooked mussels and 4 samples of raw mussels were submitted to the City Analyst, who reported that they were all satisfactory.

PART III

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 21—HEALTH CENTRES

No action was taken during the year with regard to the establishment of permanent Health Centres, except for the tentative allocation of sites in relation to the planning of new housing estates and community centres.

Following upon negotiations with the Board of Management of the Hull and Sculcoates Dispensary, the Local Health Authority submitted to the Minister of Health, on the 6th August, formal proposals for the establishment of temporary Health Centres at the Central Dispensary, Baker Street, the East Branch Dispensary, Holderness Road, and the West Branch Dispensary, Boulevard. These premises were offered by the Dispensary Board as a gift to the Corporation for use as Health Centres or otherwise in connection with the Health Services. Responsibility for the premises was accepted by the Health Department on the 1st September, and on the same date two pharmacists, two nurses and two clerks, employed by the Dispensary, were transferred to the staff of the Department.

In accordance with the wishes of the Executive Council, plans were drawn up for the adaptation of the Holderness Road and Boulevard premises to provide three medical practitioner surgeries at the former building and four at the latter. Adaptation of the Central Dispensary was left for consideration at a later date when further information would be available.

At the end of the year the proposals were still under consideration by the Minister.

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The following report has been contributed by Dr. Helen Standring, M.B.E., the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

A comprehensive Maternity and Child Welfare Service is available for all expectant and nursing mothers and their children up to the age of 5 years.

Ante-natal Care. Expectant mothers who have not booked a private doctor, or whose doctor is in agreement, are encouraged to attend an Ante-natal Clinic, a full list of which is given on page 26 of this Report. There, the mother is advised as to the arrangements for her confinement, and whether it should take place in the Maternity Hospital or at home. Preference is given for admission of mothers to the Hospital on (1) medical grounds, and (2) social grounds. Owing to the shortage of maternity beds in the Hospital each application has to be considered carefully before a decision to accept the applicant is reached. If the mother is to be admitted to the Maternity Hospital she attends the Hospital Ante-natal Clinic which is held at the Central Maternity Clinic, New Cross Street. The expectant mother who is to be confined in her own home attends the Ante-natal Clinic serving the area in which she lives. Here, the midwife she has booked for her confinement will be in attendance, and the two get to know each other and set up that right psychological understanding so essential to the happy confinement of the mother. Regular attendance at the Clinic is urged. The doctors conducting the Ante-natal Clinics during the year were :—Doctors Wilson, Cincio, Carson, Barrowman, Fleming and Griffith. The general health of the mother is checked, and if dental treatment is required she is referred for priority treatment as reviewed on page 84. Blood is examined to exclude venereal disease and tested for the Rhesus factor, the necessary steps being taken to safeguard the health of the mother and child following the results of these tests. Advice is given regarding preparation for the confinement, home helps, and general mothercraft.

During the year 1949, attendances at Ante-natal Clinics have been as follows :—

Ante-Natal Clinics	No. of Sessions	Attendances		
		First	Re-attendances	Total
<i>Central Maternity Clinic, New Cross Street—</i> —				
Monday and Thursday afternoons	97	1,068	1,116	2,184
Wednesday and Friday mornings	100	676	1,867	2,543
<i>East Hull, Morrill Street—</i>				
Monday and Tuesday afternoons and Wednesday morning	147	1,085	3,221	4,306
<i>North Hull, Ellerburn Avenue—</i>				
Tuesday and Friday mornings	99	287	983	1,270
<i>West Hull, 69 Coltman Street—</i>				
Monday morning, and Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons	147	912	2,490	3,402
<i>Priory Road—</i>				
Thursday morning	51	199	705	904

Total patients seen at the above Ante-Natal Clinics 5,324

In addition Clinics were held at the Central Maternity Clinic, New Cross Street, on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, for Maternity Hospital patients.

X-ray facilities are available at the East Hull Clinic on the recommendation of the doctors at the Ante-Natal Clinics. 170 cases were referred during 1949.

The necessary forms for food priorities, maternity benefits, etc., for each mother, are completed by the staff at the Ante-natal Clinics.

Towards the end of the year arrangements were made for the transfer, early in 1950, of the Central Maternity Clinic from the New Cross Street premises to the nearby Sykes Street Clinic.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits. Maternity outfits are available, free of charge, through the midwife booked for the confinement.

Post-natal Care. Post-natal care of the mother is now part of the duty of the practitioner obstetrician engaged by the mother for her maternity care. Post-natal care is still available at the Ante-natal Clinics, however, to mothers who have not booked a doctor.

Gynæcological Clinic. This Clinic is available for advice on gynæcological abnormalities. Birth Control advice is given under Circular 1408. The charge for the accessories prescribed is assessed on an income basis. The total attendance was 328, of which 83 were new cases.

Notification of Births Acts. The total number of notified live births was 6,034. Of these, 4,114 births took place in the mothers' own homes, 1,665 in the Maternity Hospital, and 255 in private Nursing Homes. 80 live births were not notified.

Maternal Deaths. The number of maternal deaths registered during the year was 8. The maternal mortality rates were as follows :—

	1949	1948	1947
Per 1,000 live births....	1·29	0·75	0·64
Per 1,000 total (live and still) births	1·26	0·73	0·63

There was 1 death associated with pregnancy. This gives a death-rate per 1,000 live and still births returned as " associated therewith " of 0·16.

Enquiry forms, which are confidential, were completed in every case but one during 1949 and forwarded to the Maternal Mortality Committee of the Ministry of Health.

Puerperal Pyrexia. 48 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during 1949. Of these, none proved fatal.

A cubicle block of 12 beds is available at the Castle Hill Infectious Diseases Hospital for the treatment of cases of puerperal pyrexia.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. During 1949, 12 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified by the medical practitioners in attendance.

Of the 12 notified cases there was a history of maternal discharge in 2.

The fall in the incidence of ophthalmia neonatorum is attributable to the early treatment in the ante-natal period of all cases of vaginal discharge in expectant mothers. It is now a rare occurrence to see a child with impaired vision due to Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Pemphigus Neonatorum. This disease is compulsorily notifiable in the city. During 1949, 10 cases were reported to the Medical Officer of Health. In each case the disease was of a mild type.

Still-births. The number of still-births registered during the year was 162—a rate of 26·1 per 1,000 registered live births and 25·4 per 1,000 live and still-births.

Infantile Mortality. 259 deaths occurred of infants under 1 year of age. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 41·7 per 1,000 live births, compared with 46·2 in 1948 and 51·5 in 1947.

The neo-natal mortality—that is, the death-rate under 1 month of age per 1,000 live births—was 19·97 compared with 22·9 in 1948 and 19·6 in 1947.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, and the rate per 1,000 live births, for the last 5 years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Births</i>
1945	311	61
1946	341	48
1947	400	51
1948	309	46
1949	259	42

Full particulars of the deaths of infants are given in Table XIII, page 78.

TABLE XIII

INFANT MORTALITY (NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE)—1949

CAUSES OF DEATH	1st Day	2nd Day	3rd Day	4th Day	5th Day	6th Day	7th Day	1st Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	4th Week	Under 1 Mth.	1/2 Mths.	2/3 Mths.	3/4 Mths.	4/5 Mths.	5/6 Mths.	6/7 Mths.	7/8 Mths.	8/9 Mths.	9/10 Mths.	10/11 Mths.	11/12 Mths.	TOTAL	
																								1949	1948
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuber. Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not T.B.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (Overlying)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	48	10	13	9	6	8	5	99	16	5	4	124	22	27	22	17	15	9	7	8	5	2	1	259	—
1948	53	23	16	9	6	3	3	113	20	12	10	155	28	29	24	19	12	14	10	2	2	7	7	—	309

Child Welfare Clinics. The full-time Medical Officers in the Department have been assisted in the conduct of Child Welfare Clinics by Dr. Helen Gebbie and Dr. Winifred Wyatt. The list of Clinics will be found on page 26.

By the kind permission of the Postmaster, lists of Child Welfare and Ante-natal Clinics are exhibited in the Post Offices.

Work in the Child Welfare Clinics includes the individual teaching of mothers and the group teaching of mothercraft by the health visitors ; the doctors examine the infants and toddlers and advise mothers as to keeping the children in good health. When any abnormality is found, the child is referred to one of the inter-availability Clinics, see page 26.

Table XIV summarises the work done at the Child Welfare Clinics during the year.

Ophthalmic Clinic. Spectacles required by infants referred to the Ophthalmic Clinic are provided free by private opticians under arrangements made by the Executive Council in accordance with Section 41 of the National Health Service Act.

Light Clinics. There are two types of lamps in use—the Kromayer and Mercury Vapour. General treatment is given by the Mercury Vapour and local treatment by the Kromayer. The number of new cases treated in 1949 was 506 ; these made 8,897 attendances.

The majority of cases were children under school age. 121 school children received treatment during 1949, 7 tuberculous patients, and 4 patients were sent from the East Riding.

Treatment Clinics. Special treatment clinics were held at the Central Maternity Clinic, New Cross Street, and the East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street, for cases referred from the Ante-Natal Clinics.

Orthopædic Clinics. Physiotherapy is given at these clinics on the recommendation of the attending Orthopædic Surgeons. 125 new cases were referred by the Maternity and Child Welfare Section during 1949.

Voluntary Workers at Clinics. Voluntary helpers continue to do valuable work at the Child Welfare Clinics, attending both morning and afternoon sessions, in order to assist in the general duties of the clinics. Their work is greatly appreciated.

Supply of Milk and Nutritives. National Dried Milk, Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil, and certain other nutritives, are distributed at all the Child Welfare Clinics.

					<i>Numbers Issued</i>			
" National " Dried Milk Full Cream (20oz. tins) ....	....	....	....	....	177,543			
" National " Dried Milk Half Cream (20oz. tins) ....	....	....	....	....	2,093			
Cod Liver Oil (6oz. bottles) ....	....	....	....	....	61,876			
Orange Juice (6oz. bottles) ....	....	....	....	....	172,898			
A. and D. Capsules (pkts. of 45) ....	....	....	....	....	12,777			
Virol ....	....	....	....	....	2,702			
Malt ....	....	....	....	....	951			
Malt and Iron ....	....	....	....	....	3,799			
Cod Liver Oil ....	....	....	....	....	47			
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion ....	....	....	....	....	1,473			
Medicinal Paraffin ....	....	....	....	....	14			

TABLE XIV

WORK DONE AT THE CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Clinic	East Hull	West Hull	Queen's Hall *	King's Hall	Dairy-coates	Preston Road	New-land	Sutton	Albert Avenue	North Hull	Priory Road	Pickering Road	St. Martins	Froghall Lane *	Sykes Street *	TOTAL	
																1949	1948
No. of Sessions	124	99	41	99	48	99	102	48	102	122	99	51	48	17	7	1,106	1,055
Children under 1 year—																	
New Cases	584	541	12	344	172	275	334	119	276	256	286	95	116	22	6	3,438	3,808
Re-attendances	5,088	3,192	68	2,350	732	2,054	3,153	914	3,452	2,364	3,800	1,357	1,039	117	30	29,710	30,707
Children over 1 year—																	
New Cases	206	81	—	43	33	40	90	16	84	106	31	19	16	16	1	782	712
Re-attendances	1,591	643	45	549	174	672	1,082	280	1,018	887	1,197	369	261	136	4	8,908	7,919
Total attendances	7,469	4,457	125	3,286	1,111	3,041	4,659	1,329	4,830	3,613	5,314	1,840	1,432	291	41	42,838	43,146
Mothers who received advice about themselves and their children	402	431	24	346	131	206	338	84	313	127	579	160	64	16	9	3,230	3,225
Cases referred for Private or Hospital Treatment	56	34	—	48	25	17	79	11	24	76	18	5	6	3	—	402	437
Doctor's Sessions	112	74	—	39	37	39	90	35	40	110	63	40	37	13	—	729	617
Weighing Sessions	12	25	41	60	11	60	12	13	62	12	36	11	11	4	7	377	438
Cases seen by the Doctor	2,558	1,204	—	1,195	599	788	1,654	451	790	1,527	1,260	580	440	140	—	13,186	12,416

* Queen's Hall Clinic closed 31st October ; Froghall Lane Clinic opened 8th September ; Sykes Street Clinic opened 18th November.

Provision of Fireguards. In order to prevent deaths of children from burns and scalds, resulting from the absence of a fireguard, arrangements are in operation whereby fireguards are supplied, a scheme of recovery charges being operated for the reimbursement of the cost.

During 1949, 338 applications were received.

In the course of the year there was 1 fatal case of scalding of a child under the age of 5 years in the city.

Co-ordination with other Bodies. Inspectors of the Hull Branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children visited 8 cases reported by the Department.

The Surgical Aid Organiser of the Hull Braves' Guild attends the Orthopaedic Surgeon's Clinics and supervises the obtaining of splints and other surgical equipment of children attending these Clinics.

Our thanks are due to these voluntary societies for the help they give to the Department.

Care of Illegitimate Children. The Ministry of Health's Circular 2866 issued in October, 1943, continues to be implemented by close co-operation with Sister Bashford of the Sheltering Home for Girls. 96 expectant mothers of illegitimate children were reported to the Sister from Ante-natal Clinics, of whom 13 were married women. The joint efforts of the Sheltering Home staff and the Health Visitors are concentrated on obtaining the best possible care for the mother before and during her confinement, and for herself and her baby after the birth.

York Diocesan Maternity Hostel, Sutton House, accommodates 14 unmarried mothers. They are transferred to the Maternity Hospital for the confinement. The girls are usually in the hostel for an average stay of five months.

Premature Babies. (Circular 20/44). In an endeavour to reduce the neo-natal mortality rate concentrated efforts are being made in the care of premature babies. Specially equipped wards are in use for babies born in the Maternity Hospital. In certain cases, also, premature babies born outside the Hospital are admitted in specially prepared baby clothes and heated cots, and the temperature of the ambulance conveying the baby is raised considerably before leaving the depot. 33 premature babies were admitted from the district to the Premature Unit at the Maternity Hospital during 1949, and 6 were admitted to other hospitals.

The mother is encouraged to accompany the baby in order to continue breast-feeding, and if unable, or unwilling to enter hospital, she is persuaded to continue the supply of breast milk, which is collected daily from her home.

230 premature babies were notified as having been born at home during the year and 192 in hospital.

Special baby clothing and cots, with the necessary equipment, are available for the nursing of premature babies in their own homes.

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948. No registration was effected of premises or of daily minders.

Day Nurseries (including 24-hour Nurseries). There are two nurseries in the city for children under three years of age, both of which are approved for the training of students for the National Nursery Nurses' Certificate. The nursery at 50 Pearson Park opened at this address on the 1st January, 1949, following its transfer from Westbourne Avenue, whilst the Buckston Browne Nursery, Newland Orphan Homes, was transferred to 449 Holderness Road, on the 30th November, 1949. The Pearson Park Nursery is a 24-hour nursery, and has accommodation for 48 children; the Holderness Road Nursery, which is a day nursery, has accommodation for 31 children.

A charge is made at the rate of 1s. per day and 1s. 6d. per day and night, in respect of the cost of meals.

As the situation of the two nurseries does not conveniently serve the whole of the city area, permission has been obtained from the Director of Education for the Villa Place Nursery Class to be used as a collecting centre for children residing in that neighbourhood. Transport is provided to take the children from this collecting point to the two nurseries (see page 96).

Grants to Local Voluntary Associations. Financial assistance was given by the Corporation to local voluntary associations engaged in maternity and child welfare work. A grant of £950 was made to the York Diocesan Maternity Hostel, and subscriptions were paid to the Sheltering Home for Girls (£150) and the Hull Braves' Guild (£75).

PROVISION OF DENTAL TREATMENT

REPORT BY DAVID A. S. MARTIN,

L.R.C.P. and S., L.R.F.P. and S., L.D.S., *Senior Dental Officer*

Introduction. In continuance of past policy the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers, and of pre-school age children, has been provided by School Dental Officers in the four main school clinics, following recommendations for treatment by Medical Officers of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section, or upon direct requests for treatment where there was pain, etc. It is fully realised that the inspection of all Maternity and Child Welfare patients by a Dental Officer is desirable, but under existing staffing conditions this would be quite impossible.

Children attending Nursery Classes and Nursery Schools are inspected periodically by a School Dental Officer, and when staffing permits, it is hoped to extend such inspections to Day Nurseries.

Clinic treatment consisted chiefly of fillings, extractions, using either local or general anaesthesia, scalings and gum treatment, and included the preparation of the mouth for dentures. The actual supply of dentures was undertaken by a panel of private practitioners, who co-operated most helpfully. Dental X-ray examinations were available at the Central School Clinic.

In the 1948 report the question of dentures was considered at some length. During 1949 the establishment of a dental laboratory and the appointment of a Dental Technician were approved by the Education Authority, but owing to the serious decrease in the number of School Dental Officers it was deemed advisable not to implement this proposal for the present but to continue the existing panel arrangements.

Staff. There was a serious reduction in the number of School Dental Officers during the year, which further reduced the efficiency of the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Service. The present Dental Staff is quite inadequate to deal effectively with Maternity and Child Welfare patients in addition to approximately 45,000 school children. Although an increase of the establishment by two additional Dental Officers was approved during the year, no appointments were made. This gave an establishment of one Senior Dental Officer and eight Assistant Dental Officers, but, by the end of the year, only two Assistant Dental Officers were available in addition to the Senior Dental Officer.

The situation as regards Dental Attendants caused no concern, and at the 31st December there were four actively on duty. Another was on unpaid leave of absence for the purpose of attending a course for Dental Hygienists sponsored by the Ministry of Health.

The time devoted to the inspection and treatment of Maternity and Child Welfare patients was equivalent to the services of one half of one Dental Officer.

Premises and Equipment. The general standard of premises and equipment was maintained.

At the Central School Clinic, Beverley Road, a surgery was equipped for Dental Radiography and Prosthetics.

Professional. As previously indicated, some reduction in the scope of the scheme became necessary owing to the reduced staff.

Priority was given to those in the most urgent need of treatment, and the follow-up system was less rigorously applied in the case of failure to attend.

There was only a slight decrease in the number of expectant and nursing mothers referred for inspection, but the numbers actually examined and treated were appreciably less (approx. 11 per cent and 22 per cent). On the other hand the number of children under five years of age referred for treatment increased by over 300 per cent, and the numbers actually inspected and treated showed a corresponding increase. In a considerable number of cases the request for treatment came from the child's parents. These facts may indicate that adults were tending to obtain treatment through the General Dental Practitioner Service with greater ease than children, and this surmise is to some extent confirmed by statements made by parents.

The number of adults who failed either to present themselves for inspection or failed to continue treatment, was disappointingly high.

The table showing details of treatment indicates that a high proportion of the mothers treated were in need of extractions and the supply of dentures. It indicates also that the majority of the pre-school age children inspected had such advanced caries of deciduous teeth that extraction was the only treatment possible. Only an adequate dental staff can alter this state of affairs, by ensuring periodic dental inspection and treatment from an early age.

Conclusion. The future of the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Service is intimately linked with that of the School Dental Service. The solution possibly lies at a national level, but it is noteworthy that those Local Authorities which have shown a willingness to improve conditions of service have met with some measure of success, and have in many cases maintained more than a casualty service for the priority classes.

TABLE XV.

(A) NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant Mothers	388	388	427	167
Nursing Mothers	11	11	11	3
Children under five	492	488	495	457

(B) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Extrac- tions	Anaesthetics		Fill- ings	Scal- ings or Scaling and Gum Treat- ment	Silver Nit- rate Treat- ment	Dress- ings	Radio graphs	Dentures provided	
		Local	Gen- eral						Comp- lete	Part- ial
Expectant Mothers	1335	355	140	265	69	—	153	20	122	51
Nursing Mothers	49	5	3	9	—	—	—			
Children under five	974	112	328	23	—	97	—	1	—	—

Total attendances during the year :—

Expectant Mothers, 1,327 ; Nursing Mothers, 42 ; Children, 658.

Cases under treatment at 31st December, 1949 :—

132 Mothers ; 5 Children.

Cases awaiting inspection at 31st December, 1949 :—

44 Mothers ; 3 Children.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY

In accordance with Section 10, Midwives' Act, 1902, a total of 98 midwives and 1 maternity nurse gave notice during the year of their intention to practice in the area of the Local Health Authority. Of this number 8 midwives removed from the area, 3 resigned and 1 died, leaving 86 midwives and 1 maternity nurse on the list at the end of the year, these being the same numbers as were on the list at the end of 1948.

Under the provisions of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, 53 domiciliary midwives have been employed during the year by the Local Authority. These midwives were responsible for the delivery of 2,590 cases as midwives and attended 1,347 cases as maternity nurses. Midwives in private practice delivered 1 case and attended 170 cases as maternity nurses. Accordingly, the municipal domiciliary midwives attended 95·8 per cent of the total number of mothers delivered in their own homes.

Gas and Air Analgesia. At the end of the year all the domiciliary midwives employed by the Local Authority were qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board, and 18 sets of apparatus were in use.

During the year gas and air was administered by the domiciliary midwives in 1,163 cases when acting as midwives, and in 565 cases when acting as maternity nurses.

Midwives' Car Service. Details of this service are included in the report on transport services on page 95.

Calling in of Medical Aid. By the rules of the Central Midwives' Board, midwives are required to send for medical aid under conditions and for reasons which are definitely specified. Medical aid was summoned in 1,499 cases. In 1,104 cases, medical help was required for the mother alone, and in 395 cases for the child alone.

Under the National Health Service Act, all expectant mothers are encouraged to book a practitioner obstetrician who will be responsible on the call of a midwife for ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care, and the care of the baby. This has resulted in a fall in the number of medical aid cases for which the Local Authority is financially responsible. Where no doctor has been engaged, the Local Authority is still responsible for payment of the doctor attending a case on the call of the midwife ; no recovery of charge is now made against the patient.

Infant Deaths notified by Midwives. The number of deaths of infants occurring while a midwife was in attendance and notified under the Central Midwives' Board's Rules, was 17, compared with 15 in 1948.

Maternal Deaths notified by Midwives. There were no maternal deaths in the domiciliary practice.

Midwifery Training School. At the Part II Training School, which is wholly domiciliary and conducted by the Local Health Authority from the Albion Street Midwifery Centre, 12 pupils were successful in passing the Central Midwives' Board Examination during 1949. 7 district midwives have resident accommodation at this Centre and assist in the training of the pupils. In addition, 3 district midwives are in residence at the Midwives' Hostel, 1123 Hessle Road, where a small number of pupils are also accommodated.

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

The Health Visitor is the medico-social worker in the field dealing with the promotion of health of the citizens of all ages. Whilst in the past her main duties have been the care of the expectant and nursing mother and children under 5 years of age, she has actually had a much wider field of work. The new Act has given greater recognition to this, and increased considerably the number of her duties outside that of her original work.

The most important part of the Health Visitor's work is in domiciliary visits where she sees the mother in her normal environment and can speak to her in a much more knowledgeable way than when seen in a clinic. The total number of domiciliary visits paid by Health Visitors during the year was 130,534 ; the total number of clinic sessions attended by them was 3,796. Details of the visits paid by Health Visitors and Student Health Visitors are given below.

VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS

	1949	1948
Total domiciliary visits	130,534	128,950
Total visits to Children	128,658	126,422
Visits to Expectant Mothers—		
First Visits	680	667
Re-visits	157	96
Infants under 1 year—		
First Visits	6,705	6,967
Special Visits and Re-visits	34,407	35,115
Infants aged 1 year to 5 years—		
First Visits	246	—
Special Visits and Re-visits	83,844	79,686
Miscellaneous Visits (Re-Infection, Removals, Home Helps, Medical Aids, following up of Hospital Discharges etc.)	4,495	6,419
No. of Attendances at Clinic Sessions	3,796	3,572
Record Cards of Children who entered school, despatched to School Health Service	2,256	2,318

VISITS PAID BY STUDENT HEALTH VISITORS

	<i>1st April, 1949 to 31st March, 1950</i>	<i>1st April, 1948 to 31st March, 1949</i>
Total domiciliary visits	8,871	13,604
Total Visits to Children	8,811	13,428
Visits to Expectant Mothers—		
First Visits	26	55
Re-visits	2	3
Infants under 1 year—		
First Visits	554	708
Special Visits and Re-visits	1,874	3,524
Infants aged 1 to 5 years—		
First Visits	—	—
Special Visits and Re-visits	6,279	8,790
Miscellaneous Visits (Re-Infection, Removals, Home Helps, Medical Aids, following up of Hospital Discharges, etc.)	136	524
No. of Attendances at Clinic Sessions	702	1,165
Record Cards of Children who entered school, despatched to School Health Service	70	168

Training of Health Visitors. The scheme for training of Health Visitors was continued, 9 Student Health Visitors taking up their duties in the Health Department in 1949. Of these, 2 were sent by the County Borough of Smethwick Health Department, who paid a proportionate amount of the cost of the course. The course of instruction for the Health Visitors' Certificate arranged by the Council of the University College of Hull, in co-operation with the Health Department, commenced on April 1st. Students attended the University College for lectures during 3 Academic terms; they received, in addition, special lectures and demonstrations by members of the Public Health Department staff each week, and were given a wide practical experience of all branches of public health work in the School Health, Tuberculosis, and Maternity and Child Welfare Departments. All were successful in obtaining the Health Visitors' Certificate at the end of the course.

Child Welfare Clinics. 24 Child Welfare Clinic sessions are held weekly at 14 centres. During the year there were 42,838 attendances of mothers and children at the Clinics, of which 4,220 were first attendances. Details of the attendances at the various Clinics are given in Table XIV.

Removals. The Health Visitor reports all removals from her district, transferring the cards of the children to the Health Visitor for the new district if the removal should be within the city. When the removal is away from the city the record cards, along with the new address to which the child has gone, are forwarded

to the Medical Officer of Health of the area concerned in order to ensure continuity of care. When a child moves into the city a request for the appropriate record cards is sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the area from which the child has come, should the cards not have already been received.

Co-ordination of Work with other Departments. All records of children on reaching the age of 5 years are forwarded to the School Health Service in order that a medical history of the children shall be available at the schools for routine inspection purposes.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

In accordance with the duty and powers contained in Section 25 of the Act, the Local Health Authority arranged for the Hull Jubilee District Nursing Association to act as the agents of the Authority from the 5th July, 1948, in the provision of a home nursing service for the sick.

The earlier discharge of patients from hospitals, in order to allow for a quicker turnover of beds, has added greatly to the work of the Association whose staff has continued to give valued service in the nursing of patients in their own homes.

During the year the Jubilee District Nurses paid 145,862 visits to 3,943 cases. The work was carried out by a staff of 32 nurses (including 2 male nurses) employed whole-time and 2 part-time nurses.

Sitters-up Service. Under the powers contained in Section 28 of the Act, arrangements were made for the Hull Jubilee District Nursing Association to organise and operate on behalf of the Local Health Authority, a "Sitters-up" Home Nursing Service. Whilst the Jubilee Nurses are essentially visiting nurses, who attend at many homes each day, the "Sitters-up" remain with the patients for a number of hours, usually during the night, so that the family of the sick person may get a period of rest. The "Sitters-up" Service is scheduled as a domestic help service, but is used entirely for the nursing of the sick.

During the year there were 7 whole-time and 7 part-time members employed in this Service; a total of 209 cases were nursed on 2,514 occasions.

The Local Authority pays to the Hull Jubilee District Nursing Association the actual deficit on the operation of the Home Nursing and "Sitters-up" Services after the annual accounts have been mutually agreed.

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox and Immunisation against Diphtheria are both available through those private doctors who have agreed to give such service and through various clinics of the Health Department. At the end of the year, 100 medical practitioners had consented to vaccinate and immunise in accordance with the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, whilst throughout the year vaccination and immunisation sessions were held weekly at 4 main clinics and monthly sessions were held at 12 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Vaccination in early infancy is recommended by the Health Visitor when she makes her routine visit to a mother after the birth of a child. When the child reaches the age of nine months, immunisation is recommended by the Health Visitor in the course of her visits to the home.

Vaccination. Sufficient experience of the "voluntary" vaccination of infants has not yet been acquired to make a true comparison with the "compulsory" system operating prior to the 5th July, 1948, but unfortunately the records available since that date show an appreciable reduction in the number of infants now being vaccinated.

During 1947, the last full year prior to the National Health Service Act becoming effective, 3,703 infants under 1 year of age were vaccinated by Public Vaccinators, and in the six months from 1st January, 1948, to 4th July, 1948, a further 2,085 infants were vaccinated. In addition, an appreciable number were vaccinated by private medical practitioners. During 1949, 2,072 infants were vaccinated before reaching 1 year of age—840 by private medical practitioners and 1,232 at Health Department Clinics.

Of the children born in 1947, 60 per cent were vaccinated by the end of the following year, but in comparison, only 38·5 per cent of those whose births were registered in 1948 had been vaccinated by the end of 1949.

The following summary shows the numbers of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out during 1949 :—

Age at 31-12-49 <i>i.e.</i> year of birth	Under 1 year 1949	1 to 4 years 1945 to 1948	5 to 14 years 1935 to 1944	15 yrs. and over before 1935	TOTAL
Vaccinated	1288	822	26	55	2191
Re-vaccinated	—	4	7	209	220

The age in months of those under 1 year at the time of vaccination is shown below :—

TABLE XVI

Successful primary vaccination of infants under 1 year

Age in months when vaccinated													
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Clinics	16	259	414	264	107	60	40	27	24	11	5	5	1232
Private Doctors	47	166	216	172	114	56	28	16	10	8	2	5	840
Total	63	425	630	436	221	116	68	43	34	19	7	10	2072

No local re-action was shown after vaccination in the following cases:—

Vaccinated—					Under 1 year vaccinated once twice		Over 1 year vaccinated once twice	
At Clinics .....	....	....	....	....	79	85	8	1
By Private Doctors .....	....	....	....	....	21	26	9	4
					—	—	—	—
					100	111	17	5
					—	—	—	—

Diphtheria Immunisation. In addition to the facilities for immunisation against Diphtheria provided at the Health Department clinics, a mobile unit toured the streets and visited schools. There is no doubt that by the use of this unit a number of children who would not otherwise have been immunised were given this protection against Diphtheria. Medical practitioners who co-operated under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, were responsible for 510 initial immunisations and gave re-inforcing injections to 77 children. Health Visitors and School Attendance Officers continued to visit and advise parents to have their children immunised and, in the case of School Attendance Officers, to obtain consent for children to be immunised during school hours. Propaganda was continued by the use of posters, leaflets, and “first birthday cards” and by talks to local organisations by medical and other staff of the Health Department.

TABLE XVII

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION IN 1949

	Schick Test				Immuni- nised after Test	Immunist without Test	Immunisa- tion not completed at 31st December	Schick Re-Test				Second Immuni- sation completed at 31st December	Reinforc- ing Injection
	No.	Neg.	Pos.	N/K				No.	Neg.	Pos.	N/K		
Immunised by Local Health Authority :-													
Adults	75	53	22	—	22	4	—	4	1	3	—	2	80
Schoolchildren (5 to 15 years)	879	591	273	15	289	677	72	107	85	22	—	2	3398
Children (under 5 years)	—	—	—	—	—	4443	529	—	—	—	—	—	233
Immunised by Private Doctors	—	—	—	—	—	510	—	3	3	—	—	—	77
TOTAL	954	644	295	15	311	5634	601	114	89	25	—	4	3788

Alum precipitated Toxoid was used generally as the immunising agent for children under 10 years of age, and T.A.F. for children over 10 years. T.A.F. was given in the adult age group.

The immunised child population in the city at 31st December, 1949, was : —

<i>Age Group</i>				<i>Total Immunised</i>	<i>Percentage Immunised</i>
Under 1 year	....	....	....	137	
1-2 years	....	....	....	3,513	
2-3 years	....	....	....	5,162	
3-4 years	....	....	....	5,018	
4-5 years	....	....	....	3,303	
				————	17,133
5-10 years	....	....	....	16,770	57·13%
10-15 years	....	....	....	14,290	
				————	31,060
					63·23%

Out of the total number of children under 15 years of age, estimated at 79,110, 60·92 per cent. (48,193) had been immunised against diphtheria at the end of the year.

SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICES

The Ambulance Service established in accordance with Section 27, National Health Service Act, 1946, operated satisfactorily throughout the year. The efficiency of the Service was proved by the absence of a complaint from any source.

Owing to the prevailing circumstances, it is likely to be some time before the proposed new Central Ambulance Station can be erected and occupied, and the Service must necessarily be operated from the three depots now in use. The emergency and street accident vehicles continued to use the Police Garage, Guildhall Road, and with the permission of the Chief Constable messages were transmitted through the police telephone lines. During the day ambulances were also stationed at the Western General Hospital and at the Albert Avenue garage, and day and night services operated from the Ambulance Station, Scarborough Street. The St. John Ambulance Brigade co-operated in the removal of cases by ambulance and the Hospital Car Service assisted in the conveyance of sitting cases.

At the end of the year the number of vehicles operated by the Ambulance Service was 23—20 ambulances and 3 sitting-case cars. 4 new ambulances were obtained during 1949 ; these mainly replaced the older vehicles which had become unserviceable.

The number of patients carried and miles travelled by the Ambulance Service vehicles, including journeys for other Authorities, was as follows :—

Directly provided service—

	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Ambulance cases	16,191	17,324	140,623
Sitting cases carried in—			
Ambulances	2,554	3,499	11,292
Sitting-case cars	7,437	10,190	50,896
Midwives' cars	1,215	1,663	7,043

Supplementary Service—

St. John Ambulance Brigade :

Ambulance cases	1,439	2,148	22,160
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Hospital Car Service :

Sitting cases	—	4,342	32,997
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Owing to the insufficient number of cars for sitting cases an appreciable number of such cases had to be carried in ambulances, and cars belonging to the Midwives' Car Service were also utilised as opportunity permitted. Three new vehicles capable of carrying up to 6 sitting cases were ordered but they had not been delivered by the end of the year.

Ambulance services were also provided, by arrangement with the East Riding County Council, for a certain part of the area of that Authority adjacent to the eastern boundary of the city, and general co-operation between the two ambulance services was maintained.

The number of patients carried and miles travelled on behalf of the East Riding County Council was as follows :—

	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Ambulances :			
Specially defined area	62	67	1,439
Other cases	62	66	1,230
Sitting case cars :			
Specially defined area	24	23	770
Other cases	5	5	60

OTHER TRANSPORT SERVICES

Midwives' Car Service. The Midwives' Car Service, which was commenced in October, 1948, was brought into full use in January, 1949, and provided for the conveyance of midwives to confinements both day and night and carried gas and air analgesia equipment as required. Four cars are provided with 6 male and 6 female driving staff operating a 24 hours service.

During 1949, 6,366 calls were made by midwives and the cars travelled 40,416 miles.

On other journeys undertaken by these cars for various sections of the Department, 12,091 miles were also travelled.

Transport of Children to Nurseries. Two vehicles specially fitted to carry infants under 2 years of age have been in use for some years to transport children from collecting points in the city to the two nurseries. The St. John Ambulance Brigade assisted with this work until the end of November, when the removal of one of the nurseries to another part of the city reduced the transport requirements.

Mileage on this work during 1949 was as follows :—

Service Vehicles	....	....	....	....	....	9,478
St. John Ambulance Brigade	....	....	....	....	....	2,638

Other Vehicles. The Health Department operated a mobile immunisation unit throughout the year. Two vans were used for the collection of infected bedding, etc., and the subsequent return of such articles after disinfection, whilst three other vans were engaged in general delivery work, including the transport of laundry and other goods to and from hospitals administered by the No. 4 (Hull A Group) Hospital Management Committee. Similar transport work on behalf of the No. 5 (Hull B Group) Hospital Management Committee was discontinued in June. One truck was used for the transport of condemned foodstuffs, etc.

The total mileage covered during the year by all vehicles belonging to the Department, including the ambulances and sitting-case cars, was 347,948.

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

In order to present a simple and co-ordinated picture of the activities of the Health Department, the work performed under this Section of the Act in relation to Mental Health and Tuberculosis has been reported upon in the chapters dealing with those subjects on pages 101 and 120 respectively. Similarly, details in respect of the “ Sitters-up ” Service have been included in the report under Section 25 of the Act (Home Nursing—page 90), although such Service has been instituted under the powers conferred by Section 28.

Patients Discharged from Hospital. The almoners attached to the various hospitals in the city notify the Health Department regarding all patients needing special supervision on discharge. Information is sent to the Department’s Superintendent Nursing Officer prior to the patient returning home so that arrangements

may be made for the necessary after-care in the form of home nursing, "sitter-up" or domestic help, convalescent treatment, or such other service as may be recommended by the hospital medical staff or the patient's own doctor.

Nursing Comforts. A scheme for the provision of nursing comforts is in operation. Articles are available on loan for the home nursing of the sick, such articles being provided on the recommendation of the patient's doctor or the home nurse. A small charge is made for the loan of these articles, but where the applicant is unable to pay the standard amount, the charge is assessed on an income basis.

During 1949, 76 applications were received for the loan of nursing requisites, all of which were granted.

The British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade also supply medical and nursing comforts to the public, each organisation having its own tariff.

Convalescent Homes. 15 applications were received during the year for the provision of convalescent home accommodation, 4 of which were granted.

Venereal Diseases. Treatment for cases of venereal disease arising in the city and port area continued to be available at the Mill Street Clinic, which is administered by the No. 4 (Hull A Group) Hospital Management Committee of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

The Health Department undertook during 1949 the task of surveying and replacing where necessary the V.D. plaques which were mounted in various properties in the city some years ago to draw attention to the facilities available at the Clinic.

Health Education and Publicity. Throughout the year the medical staff of the Department gave talks and lectures to various organisations in the city, whilst other technical officers undertook lecture duties at the University and Training Colleges and the Evening Institutes. The Health Visitors continued their work of assisting mothers by individual and group teaching of mothercraft.

The Health Committee have published two pamphlets, copies of which were distributed at clinics and by the Health Visitors and other staff. One pamphlet, entitled "Your Health Services", explains in a simple manner the different functions of the Executive Council, the Regional Hospital Board and the Local Health Authority, and gives details of the clinics and other services provided by the Local Authority. The second pamphlet—"The Welfare of Your child"—deals with vaccination and immunisation.

In common with other Local Health Authorities throughout the country, advantage was taken of the offer made by the Central Council for Health Education to supply a portable exhibition stand on free and indefinite loan. The stand consists of a central panel, flanked by two hinged side panels, and occupies a floor space of 9ft. 3in. The material exhibited is loaned free by the Central Council and is exchanged every two months, the Health Department purchasing appropriate pamphlets for distribution.

The stand was made available on the 1st May, and the four topics dealt with during the year were " Sleep ", " Diphtheria Immunisation ", " Local Authority Services " and " Food and Drink Infections ".

The displays created a good deal of interest and there was a ready demand for pamphlets.

The stand was exhibited in the Guildhall, in the showrooms of the Yorkshire Electricity Board, Messrs. S. P. Wood, Ltd., and Messrs. Hammonds Ltd., and in the larger clinics of the Health Department.

SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP

A Home Help scheme for maternity cases has been operating successfully in the city since 1927. The scope of the scheme was widened in 1948 in order to provide assistance for the households specified in Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

During 1949 many requests for the services of a Home Help were received from old and infirm persons living alone and having no family to care for them. In the majority of cases it was found that help for two or three half days per week was sufficient to meet their needs. Help was also provided in homes where young children were left with no one to care for them, by reason of their mothers having been admitted to hospital. Many hospital beds and " short-stay " places in Children's Homes were saved as a result of the work of the Home Help Service.

The Home Help Organiser visited the homes of all persons whose applications were made on the grounds of sickness, and assessed the need in each case. All reasonable demands on the service were met. Cases receiving help over prolonged periods were reviewed by the Committee every three months.

At the end of the year 92 Home Helps were employed—7 on full-time service and 85 on a casual basis.

During the year 337 maternity cases were attended for a total of 3,663 days, and 312 other cases for the equivalent of 7,184 days. Included amongst the latter cases were :

Cardiac disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57
Post-operative	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
Senility	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Carcinoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22

SECTION 51—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The following report has been contributed by Dr. J. Mackay, Psychiatrist.

ADMINISTRATION

(a) *Constitution of Mental Health Sub-Committee.* The Mental Health Service is administered by the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. The Sub-Committee comprises eight members, and the Medical Officer of Health and the Psychiatrist attend meetings in an advisory capacity. Meetings are held each month during the week preceding the meeting of the Health Committee.

(b) *Staff.* At the end of the year the Mental Health Staff, working under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, consisted of :—

No.	Appointment	Name	Qualifications
1	Psychiatrist	Dr. J. Mackay	M.D., D.P.M.
3	Duly Authorised Officers	Mr. C. H. Taylor	Relieving Officers Certificate
		Mr. W. Forward	—
		Mr. A. C. Willby	Certificate of R.M.P.A.
3	Mental Deficiency Officers	Mr. F. Branton	Certificate of R.M.P.A.
		Mr. E. Elliott	Certificate of R.M.P.A.
		Mrs. A. Townhill	—
1	Assistant Mental Deficiency Officer and Clerk	Miss Z. Thompson	—
1	Clerk	Mrs. G. Penrose	—
2	Social Workers	Mrs. F. Pocklington	Certificate of R.M.P.A.
		Mrs. E. McCreadie	Certificate of R.M.P.A.
4	Occupation Centre Supervisors	Miss G. A. Wheelband	Diploma of National Association of Mental Health
		Miss E. Paterson	do.
		Miss M. M. Clarkson	—
		Mrs. I. Beacher	—

15 Total

Miss N. Wakeling, who was appointed Social Worker on the 29th April, left the service on the 20th August to take up a post as Sister of a Neurosis Ward at Kingston General Hospital, Kingston upon Hull.

A staff increase of five was provided for under the Mental Health Sub-Committee scheme of development and expansion, the main recommendations being implemented during the year.

Central offices were established at 76 Lowgate on the 1st April. Prior to that date the Duly Authorised Officers were accommodated at the Municipal Offices, George Street.

(c) *Co-ordination with other Bodies.* Thrice weekly visits were made by the Psychiatrist to the Kingston General Hospital. On the 19th April the Minister of Health withdrew his designation of the hospital for the purposes of Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890, and designated the De la Pole Hospital as an alternative. This permitted the establishment of a ward at Kingston General Hospital for the observation and treatment of neurosis cases. An Out-patient Service was also set up. The Social Workers of the Mental Health Service performed a most useful work of co-ordination by visiting the homes and interviewing relatives of patients treated at the hospital. They also had free access to the wards.

The Mental Deficiency Officers continued to be most zealous in their supervision of defective children and adults resident in the city. An arrangement was made with the No. 5 (Hull B Group) Hospital Management Committee for the Local Authority to continue the visitation of persons allowed out on licence from Tilworth Grange and Winestead Colony until such time as the Management Committee could secure the services of a Psychiatric Social Worker.

The Psychiatrist was elected a member of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board's Technical Advisory Committee (Psychiatry) and of the Leeds Regional Psychiatric Association Committee, thus enabling him to keep in touch with developments in this area.

(d) *Voluntary Associations.* On the 31st March the National Association for Mental Health ceased their activities in this area. The Duly Authorised Officers and Mental Deficiency Officers took over this work until the appointment of Social Workers.

No duties in connection with the Mental Health Service now remain delegated to voluntary associations.

(e) *Training of Mental Health Workers.* A scheme of formal lectures was not contemplated for mental health workers but the social workers and one of the mental deficiency staff attended a course of lectures given by the Psychiatrist at the Kingston General Hospital. Student Health Visitors were also given a course of five lectures at the University College on "Behaviour Problems" and the "Care of the Mentally Disordered".

The Mental Health Sub-Committee granted permission for a supervisor trainee of the National Association for Mental Health to attend the Occupation Centre as part of her training. Subsequently this lady was appointed to the staff of the Centre.

WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

(a) *Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946; Prevention, Care and After-Care.* For the first half of the year the service lacked the assistance of a Social Worker but since this defect was remedied by the appointment of two officers with a background of mental hospital training and possessed of much sympathetic understanding, the work in this field developed rapidly. In no branch of psychiatric endeavour are the tasks so arduous and the rewards more satisfying. The amount of human misery which can be relieved by patient listening, tactful approach, and kindly advice is beyond calculation. One of the chief aims of the Mental Health Service was to promote good relationship between Social Workers, Medical Practitioners, Probation Officers and the Welfare Services.

In this connection three members of the Mental Health staff visited the Remploy factory in this city and gained more valuable information regarding rehabilitation problems.

The Rehabilitation Officers at the Employment Exchange were also most helpful. Through their good offices, five patients, who were considered to be incapacitated through mental illness, were introduced to a course of specialised training.

In September the first application for after-care visitation was received by the department from the De la Pole Hospital. By the end of the year 27 applications had been received and dealt with by the Social Workers.

Lectures were given by members of the staff to local organisations on various aspects of mental health and the demand by the public for enlightenment on such matters appeared to be growing.

The following statistics relate to the work of the Social Workers for the year ended 31st December, 1949 :—

Register opened in May, 1949 with	....	....	....	19 cases
Number on the register at the year end	....	....	....	87 „
Number of visits	....	....	....	612

(b) *Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890–1930.* During the year difficulty was experienced on several occasions owing to inadequate accommodation for the reception of female Section 20 cases at the Western General Hospital. The problem appeared to be the disposal of cases after the expiration of the statutory period, the Medical Officer having no alternative accommodation for chronic cases.

A request for assistance regarding mental cases arising in H.M. Prison, Kingston upon Hull, was received by the Medical Officer of Health from the Governor. An assurance was given that the Mental Health Service would provide the necessary facilities for the adequate removal and treatment of such cases.

The following statistics relate to the work of the Duly Authorised Officers for the year ended 31st December, 1949 :—

TABLE XVIII
Duly Authorised Officers' Report

						Males	Females	Total
<i>Lunacy Act, 1890. Section 20.</i>								
Admitted to Kingston General Hospital	....	....	....	....		56	54	110
Admitted to Western General Hospital	....	....	....	....		109	143	252
						—	—	—
						165	197	362
						—	—	—
Removed to the De la Pole Hospital from Kingston General Hospital and Western General Hospital and Tilworth Grange :—								
	Certified	....	....	....	....	24	53	77
	Temporary	....	....	....	....	2	3	5
From home address :	Certified	....	....	....	....	—	6	6
	Temporary	....	....	....	....	—	1	1
						—	—	—
						26	63	89
						—	—	—
Voluntary cases admitted to the De la Pole Hospital	....	....				118	122	240
Cases transferred to the De la Pole Hospital from other Mental Hos- pitals	....	....	....	....	....			8
Voluntary and other cases in which advice and assistance was given								255
Visits to homes where no action was taken	....	....	....	....				151
Visits by Justices of the Peace to :—								
Kingston General Hospital	....	....	....	....	....		47	
Western General Hospital	....	....	....	....	....		96	
Tilworth Grange	....	....	....	....	....		2	
Homes	....	....	....	....	....		9	
							—	154
Property notices to Welfare Services under Section 48, National Assistance Act, 1948								
	....	....	....	....	....			557
Reports for Psychiatrist	....	....	....	....	....			87
After-care visits by the Duly Authorised Officers	....	....	....	....				24

(c) *Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38.* During the year 1,295 visits were made to the homes of Statutory Supervision cases. One Statutory Supervision case was re-admitted for elementary education under the provisions of Section 8, Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948.

A special survey of Mongol defectives in this area was undertaken by the staff. Further information is being sought and collated in order that the survey shall be comprehensive.

The following statistics relate to the work of the Mental Deficiency Officers for the year ended 31st December, 1949 :—

TABLE XIX.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY OFFICERS' REPORT, 1949.

<i>Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938</i>					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i)	Ascertained during 1949	....	....	....	30	32	62
	Awaiting vacancies in Institutions	....	....	....	12	26	38
(ii)	Cases under Guardianship	....	....	....	—	2	2
	Cases under Supervision	....	....	....	271	284	555
(iii)	Cases in day-training Centres	....	....	....	22	28	50
	Number of patients on licence from various Institutions at the end of the year	....	....	....	15	15	30

Occupation Centre. During the year the number of children on the roll was increased from 40 to 50, and as a consequence the average attendance of 30 in January rose to 42.5 in December.

From the 11th February onwards a private bus was hired to collect the children in the morning from defined points all over the city and transport them to the Occupation Centre. The children were returned to their original points by the same method after the Centre closed in the late afternoon. This arrangement not only benefited the children but obviated any inconvenience which might have been caused to passengers on the public transport.

In September an additional trained Supervisor was appointed, and the number of teaching groups at the Centre was increased to four by the formation of a Nursery Group.

A piano was acquired towards the end of the year and proved most useful for teaching and entertainment purposes.

Miss Gavin, an Inspector of the Board of Control, visited the Centre on the 17th November.

Visitors during the year included a number of parents anxious for their children to be received into the Centre for training. In addition, social science students from the University College attended for instruction, whilst first-year students from the Training College visited in groups during November and December.

Toys and other gifts presented by the Lord Mayor, the Mental Health Sub-Committee, Messrs. Riley's Dairies Ltd., and several members of the public, were distributed to the children at Christmas.

A sale of handwork executed by the children realised the sum of £4 13s. 9d.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulances for mental health work continued to be provided from the Central Garage of the Local Authority. Despite difficulties due to illness of personnel the service was maintained in an efficient manner.

PART IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
TUBERCULOSIS, ETC.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The material for this section has been supplied by Dr. R. H. Moyes, Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

During 1949, 3,762 cases of infectious disease were brought to the notice of the Department compared with 7,897 in 1948.

The decrease in the total number of notifications was mainly due to the lesser incidence of Measles and Whooping Cough, 3,111 and 676 fewer cases respectively being recorded as compared with the previous year. Table XX, on page 107, shows the notifications, classified in age-groups and the distribution throughout the city.

The following table gives the case rates per 1,000 of the population for the principal notifiable infectious diseases and a comparison with the rates for England and Wales for the past two years :—

Disease	1949		1948	
	Kingston upon Hull	England and Wales	Kingston upon Hull	England and Wales
Smallpox	—	0·00	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1·50	1·63	2·55	1·73
Diphtheria	0·00	0·04	0·08	0·08
Typhoid Fever	—	0·01	—	0·01
Para-typhoid Fever	—	0·01	0·00	0·01
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·03
Erysipelas	0·14	0·19	0·12	0·21
Measles	5·55	8·95	16·18	9·34
Whooping Cough	4·14	2·39	6·51	3·42
Puerperal Pyrexia*	7·22	6·31	8·59	6·89

* Attack rate per 1,000 live and still births.

(—) Indicates that no case occurred.

TABLE XX

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1949

Disease	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED												TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD OF THE CITY												Total No. of City Cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital	Total No. of Deaths in the City									
	AGES																																		
	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and under 4 years	4 years and under 5 years	5 years and under 10 years	10 years and under 15 years	15 years and under 20 years	20 years and under 35 years	35 years and under 45 years	45 years and under 65 years	65 years and upwards	Albert	Alexandra	Beverley	Botanic	E. Central	W. Central	Coltman	Drypool	Marfleet	Myton	N. Newington	S. Newington			Newland	Paragon	Park	Pickering	St. Andrew's	Southcoates	Stoneferry	Sutton	University
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera and Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	38	1	2	5	2	12	5	3	2	1	1	10	4	2	3	4	3	1	1	2	1	2	6	5	1	1	2	4	2	4	3	7	3	38	
Erysipelas	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	457	6	37	39	48	218	74	15	12	6	1	1	12	35	4	14	8	6	23	13	34	6	25	28	12	2	1	54	30	28	38	41	35	297	
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	20	1	5	2	2	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Polio-Encephalitis	6	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Neonatorum	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	12	254	307	219	229	507	15	7	5	1	1	—	—	70	37	96	73	71	56	48	68	21	97	51	44	7	56	297	95	92	106	71	188	1	
Whooping Cough	1650	166	242	166	163	373	6	1	8	2	2	—	—	34	78	—	26	32	47	14	45	11	52	72	51	16	49	140	100	34	33	41	231	—	—
Anthrax	1239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(in Man)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	20	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary	171	9	12	8	—	8	8	5	24	21	41	25	—	14	6	9	4	8	8	13	10	—	3	3	13	1	6	5	9	9	13	12	22	4	275
Acute Influenzal...	30	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	2	6	15	—	1	1	—	2	4	—	2	1	—	2	2	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	1	6	—	—
	3762	442	607	442	445	1124	111	59	106	46	75	51	—	168	156	168	119	127	145	93	164	44	188	176	130	29	120	508	244	171	200	176	521	482	285

Scarlet Fever. 457 cases were notified in 1949 compared with 782 in the previous year. The number of notifications was the lowest since 1945.

297 or 64·9 per cent of the notified cases were admitted to the infectious diseases hospital.

In 11 of the cases admitted to hospital the diagnosis of Scarlet Fever was not confirmed. There were 15 secondary cases, *i.e.*, cases occurring in a family within 4 weeks of the onset of a previous case ; in 1 instance 2 secondary cases occurred in the same house. There were also 6 " return cases ", *i.e.*, a case occurring within 4 weeks of the return home from hospital of a patient who had been treated there for Scarlet Fever. The " return case " rate was 2·1 per cent of those discharged.

1 death from Scarlet Fever was registered.

Diphtheria. It is most gratifying to report the continued decline in the incidence of diphtheria. Only 38 cases were notified, which is the lowest number recorded in the city in any year since the disease became notifiable. In 36 of the cases the diagnosis was not confirmed after observation in hospital and consequently only 2 actual cases are known to have occurred throughout the year.

All notified cases were admitted to the infectious diseases hospital and the two definite cases (a girl aged 1 year 11 months, who had not been immunised, and a boy aged 10 years, immunised in 1943 with a re-inforcing injection in 1946) both recovered. In the latter case the attack was of moderate severity.

For the third year in succession no death from diphtheria was registered.

The routine of swabbing all child contacts was continued. The 149 children from whom swabs were taken, all gave negative results.

The following table gives the incidence and death-rates of the " true " cases for 1949 and the previous 5 years :—

Year	Notifications received	Diagnosis confirmed	Attack-rate per 1,000 population	*Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 population	Case mortality per 100 cases
1944	272	166	0·7	5	0·02	3·01
1945	231	134	0·54	3	0·012	2·24
1946	194	102	0·37	2	0·007	1·96
1947	86	30	0·10	—	—	—
1948	82	24	0·08	—	—	—
1949	38	2	0·00	—	—	—

* Inward transferable deaths omitted.

There is little doubt that the immunisation of an ever-increasing number of children has been the chief cause in the general decline in the incidence of and deaths from this disease. At 31st December, 1949, 60·92 per cent of children under 15 years of age in the city were known to have been immunised. 6 of the 32 cases referred to above in which the diagnosis of diphtheria was not confirmed were fully immunised children.

Measles. Of the 1,650 cases of measles brought to the notice of the Department during 1949, 1,027 occurred in the first quarter; 455 in the second; 140 in the third and 28 in the fourth quarter. 46 cases were admitted to the infectious diseases hospital; 5 of these were subsequently found not to be suffering from measles.

No death from measles was registered throughout the year.

Whooping Cough. 6 deaths from whooping cough, all infants under 1 year, were reported during the year, giving a death-rate of 0·02 per 1,000 of the population; this compares with 5 deaths and a rate of 0·017 in 1948, 2 deaths and a rate of 0·006 in 1947, and 6 deaths and a rate of 0·02 in 1946.

1239 cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 1915 in 1948. 50 children were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital but in 11 instances the diagnosis of whooping cough was not confirmed.

Diarrhœa. 33 deaths of infants under 2 years of age were recorded during the year compared with 40 during 1948. The death-rate per 1,000 births was 5·3 against 6·0 for 1948, 10·2 for 1947 and 6·56 for 1946. The total number of deaths at all ages from this disease was 37, the death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 0·12. The death-rates for the previous 3 years were: 1948, 0·15; 1947, 0·27; and 1946, 0·17.

Enteric Fever. One case of typhoid fever, a male aged 26 years, was notified in 1949. The patient was admitted to the infectious diseases hospital for observation but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Encephalitis Lethargica. No case of encephalitis lethargica was notified during 1949.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever. 6 cases of cerebro-spinal fever occurred throughout the year. 5 were admitted to the infectious diseases hospital and one, which terminated fatally, was treated in the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children.

11 other cases were admitted to the infectious diseases hospital for observation, but the diagnosis in each case was not confirmed.

Acute Poliomyelitis. Of the 20 cases of poliomyelitis and 6 cases of polio-encephalitis notified during the year, 15 and 3 respectively occurred in the third quarter. 25 were admitted to the infectious diseases hospital and one case of polio-encephalitis was treated in the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children. Subsequent correction of the diagnosis showed that 16 were poliomyelitis and 9 polio-encephalitis ; one was found to be suffering from some other disease.

At the end of the year 8 of the patients were still receiving in-patient treatment at orthopaedic hospitals, 4 were under supervision at an orthopaedic clinic, 3 at the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children and 2 at the Hull Royal Infirmary and 7 were reported to have recovered with no paralysis.

30 other persons were admitted to the infectious diseases hospital for observation as suspected cases of Poliomyelitis, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Dysentery. 25 cases of Dysentery were notified during the year—they were all of a mild type. 6 were admitted to the infectious diseases hospital.

Following the report of a number of cases of diarrhoea amongst the students at the Municipal Training College, investigation was made to trace the source of the outbreak and prevent further spread. Altogether 37 students and 2 domestic staff were known to have been affected between the 16th November and the 11th December. Fortunately the cases were of a mild type clinically.

Enquiries were mainly directed to the domestic staff, especially those handling food. Bacteriological examination of faeces showed that 6 of the staff were carriers of *Shigella sonnei* and 2 of *Shigella alkalescens*. These carriers were suspended from duty and referred to their own private doctors for treatment until three consecutive negative specimens were obtained.

As a result of the measures taken no further case occurred, but it was not possible to determine the source of the outbreak. The College is a residential one and is not a closed community. Many of the staff are non-resident and the students in off-duty time mix freely with the public and take meals outside the College.

Pneumonia. 30 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia and 171 of acute primary pneumonia were notified ; 34 of these 201 patients died. This is equivalent to a case mortality of 16·9 per cent. The total number of deaths registered during the year from all forms of pneumonia was 275.

Malaria. 7 cases of malaria were reported ; 4 were seamen and the other 3 ex-servicemen, all of whom had contracted the disease abroad. No case of induced malaria was notified.

Weil's Disease. Two cases were reported during the year, one a male aged 33 years, a fish dock worker, and the other a male aged 22 years, who was taken ill after swimming daily in a land drain which runs through the city. Both patients recovered after treatment in the Western General Hospital.

Smallpox. No case of smallpox was notified.

Influenza. Influenza of a mild type was prevalent during the early part of the year. 15 deaths occurred in the first quarter, 7 in the second, and 1 in each of the third and fourth, making a total of 24 throughout the year. The number of deaths in the previous year was 4, and in 1947, 11.

Food Poisoning. 2 notifications were received during the year. In one case the illness was subsequently found not to be due to food poisoning, and enquiry into the circumstances of the other case led to the discovery of 53 more cases which occurred amongst persons who attended a wedding reception. Of the 54 persons affected, 8 were non-resident in the city; these 8 cases were traced by communication with the Medical Officers of Health of the districts in which the persons lived. There was little doubt that trifle, the common article of diet of those affected, was the cause of the illnesses, although definite bacteriological proof could not be established. In most of the cases the attack was of a mild character lasting from 12 to 24 hours, but in some instances the illness persisted for a few days.

Following the report of an investigation by the Public Health Laboratory Service, it was revealed that 41 persons (including 3 members of the staff) at the Maternity Hospital, Hedon Road, had been affected with gastro-enteritis, the cause being traced to custard made with dried milk powder, as this was the only common article of diet. No samples of the food were available for examination and faecal specimens showed no pathogenic organisms. The cases occurred from 5½ to 12 hours after the custard was eaten and presented the usual symptoms, *i.e.*, diarrhoea and vomiting. All recovered completely in 24 hours.

Instances occurred in the latter part of the year of suspected food poisoning amongst children and staff taking dinners at certain schools.

At three schools the numbers affected were small and enquiry into the circumstances indicated a staphylococcal infection as the cause at two of the schools, but on the evidence available at the other school it was not at all certain that the occurrence was due to food poisoning.

184 persons (164 children and 20 teachers) were affected at another school. The symptoms, however, were similar to those of dysentery, and bacteriological examination revealed a carrier of *Shigella alcalescens* amongst the kitchen staff. The person concerned was excluded from duty until she was clear of infection.

A further instance at another school showed that 30 persons (26 children, 3 teachers and 1 meals supervisor) were affected, and all had symptoms of staphylococcal food poisoning. A boilerman at this school was found to be a carrier of *B. para typhosus* "B", but this had no connection with the cases of food poisoning.

Although full investigation was made in each instance, it was difficult to trace the actual contaminated foods which caused the outbreaks, but recommendations made for more hygienic preparation and handling of the foodstuffs were adopted in the kitchens and periodic inspections are now being carried out by the Food Inspectors of the Health Department.

Medical Examination of Suspected Infectious Cases. The services of medical officers of the Health Department were available to general practitioners to assist in the diagnosis of suspected cases of infectious disease and 74 visits were made during the year for this purpose.

Bacteriological Examinations. Bacteriological work in connection with infectious diseases was carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at their Laboratory in the city.

Disinfecting Station. A total of 301 baths, with disinfection of clothing, were given during the year.

11 infants, 20 school children, and 47 adults, received 185 baths followed by application of benzyl-benzoate for scabies.

86 verminous persons were deloused and 39 midwives who had been in contact with infectious disease had baths and their clothing disinfected. The total number of articles of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected was 22,930; 128 library books were fumigated and the disinfecting staff carried out fumigation of 751 premises.

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases. The Castle Hill Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatorium, which was transferred to the Leeds Regional Hospital Board on the 5th July, 1948, is now administered by the No. 5 (Hull B Group) Hospital Management Committee, and provides accommodation for cases of infectious disease and tuberculosis from the city.

During 1949, 623 residents of the city were admitted to the infectious diseases wards. This number is comprised mainly of those suffering from infectious or contagious diseases ; a small number of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tubercular cases is included.

There was an appreciable reduction in the number of admissions as compared with the previous year, the figures being as follows :—

					1949	1948
Scarlet fever	....	....	....	....	297	506
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	38	81
Acute poliomyelitis		....	....	....	25	18
Cerebro-spinal fever		....	....	....	5	3
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	50	52
Measles	....	....	....	....	46	117
Other diseases	....	....	....	....	162	121
					—	—
					623	898
					—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

For this section of the Report, much of the material has been supplied by Dr. R. Hardy, Consultant Chest Physician. Prior to the coming into force of the National Health Service Act, Dr. Hardy was a Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health on the staff of the Health Department, and since the transfer of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries to the Regional Hospital Board, his services have remained available to the Local Authority for the purposes of Section 28 of the Act.

Incidence and Mortality. In the following table are given new cases and deaths arranged in age periods. Respiratory and non-respiratory figures are shown separately.

TABLE XXI

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY

Age Periods	NEW CASES*						DEATHS					
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	1949	1948	M.	F.	M.	F.	1949	1948
0- 1	4	1	1	—	6	6	3	—	—	—	3	3
1- 5	7	6	8	5	26	25	—	2	1	6	9	6
5-10	1	3	5	2	11	17	—	1	1	—	2	1
10-15	2	10	1	6	19	23	—	1	—	—	1	5
15-20	25	32	1	6	64	60	3	2	—	—	5	10
20-25	31	38	5	2	76	80	4	14	—	—	18	29
25-35	38	43	4	2	87	84	15	31	4	—	50	40
35-45	34	21	2	1	58	46	15	11	1	—	27	30
45-55	27	16	1	—	44	47	31	10	—	—	41	40
55-65	19	13	1	—	33	41	21	11	—	—	32	27
65 and over	9	4	3	—	16	14	8	2	1	—	11	9
1949	197	187	32	24	440	—	100	85	8	6	199	—
1948	217	162	25	39	—	443	97	77	8	18	—	200

In comparing data pertaining to the current year with those of former years, caution must be exercised since the Table takes no account of fluctuating population, changes in the age-distribution of the two sexes and other inconstant factors.

It will be seen from the Table that in 1949 there were 3 fewer cases notified and 1 death less than in 1948, the number of deaths (199) being the lowest on record. It is encouraging to note that the number of new cases has shown a steady decline since the war years in spite of the gradual return of the population to its pre-war level. Over the past few years the number of notifications of respiratory disease has varied between 334 in 1939, the lowest recorded figure, and a maximum of 428 in 1946 when, due to the use of Mass Radiography for the first time in Hull, the total was swollen by 38, that being the number of cases of active chest disease discovered by the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit. The same factor has been operative each year since 1946, but following a sharp decline to 371 in 1947, the number of notifications of respiratory disease has increased slightly, the actual figures being 379 in 1948 and 384 in 1949.

Notifications of non-respiratory tuberculosis numbered 56 in 1949, a figure which has never been lower. Non-respiratory cases are usually overt and more readily recognisable clinically. As infection from human sources accounts for approximately 70 per cent of this type of tuberculosis, prevention will depend on our success first in case-finding, then in isolating and treating those who are infectious or who require treatment, and finally in educating phthisical persons in methods designed to reduce their infectivity to others. Whilst we cannot yet be certain how far our efforts in this direction have been successful, it is gratifying to know that the record low figure of 56 new cases of non-respiratory disease in 1949 compares most favourably with the numbers for 1939 and 1929 which were 96 and 154 respectively.

In 1949 there was once again a marked contrast between sexes in the age-distribution of mortality from respiratory tuberculosis.

Female deaths in the age-group 15-35 amounted to 55 per cent of the total female deaths from phthisis; the equivalent percentage for males was 22. 75 per cent of male deaths from phthisis occurred at 35 years and over, compared with 40 per cent of female deaths in these older age-groups.

The relatively high tuberculosis mortality rate among young women (15-25 years) declined considerably in 1949, as will be apparent from the following table :

MORTALITY IN AGE PERIOD 15-25 IN 1949 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1943	9	36	3	6	12	42	54
1944	13	21	1	2	14	23	37
1945	11	24	1	4	12	28	40
1946	9	21	1	5	10	26	36
1947	9	28	2	6	11	34	45
1948	9	23	1	6	10	29	39
1949	7	16	—	—	7	16	23

A further point of special interest is that in 1949, for the first time in our records, no deaths occurred in this age-group in respect of non-respiratory disease.

The total (199) of deaths from all types of tuberculosis in 1949 is one less than in 1948 when a record low figure was achieved. The death-rate per 1,000 of the population in the case of respiratory tuberculosis was 0·62 and for non-respiratory disease 0·05, giving a total death-rate of 0·67 for all forms of tuberculosis. The death-rate for England and Wales in respect of all forms of the disease was 0·45.

Apart from a sharp rise during the 1914-18 war and a small increase noticeable during the earlier years of the last war, there has been a steady fall in tuberculosis mortality in the United Kingdom during the present century. A similar downward trend has occurred in Hull, although more irregularly, but at all times both the respiratory and non-respiratory death-rates for the city have exceeded the comparable figures for England and Wales as a whole.

TABLE XXII

Year	Deaths in Kingston upon Hull			Death-rate per 1,000 Population	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	Kingston upon Hull	England and Wales
1899	300	114	414	1·76	1·90
1909	285	130	415	1·52	1·53
1919	287	124	411	1·48	1·28
1929	312	60	372	1·24	0·96
1939	231	41	272	0·86	0·62
1945	188	40	228	0·93	0·62
1946	180	27	207	0·74	0·55
1947	185	38	223	0·77	0·55
1948	174	26	200	0·68	0·51
1949	185	14	199	0·67	0·45

Tuberculous Meningitis. In 1949 there were 7 deaths in which tuberculous meningitis was certified to be the principal cause. This figure is the lowest which has been recorded in the city in respect of deaths from this disease. The patients concerned were 6 girls under 4 years of age and 1 boy aged 9 years. Tuberculous meningitis mainly affects children and adolescents, and its incidence can be said to reflect the amount of uncontrolled tuberculous infectivity existing in the community.

Notifications. The numbers of notifications sent to the Medical Officer of Health each year since 1943 are given below :—

YEAR	PRIMARY		OTHERS		Total
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	
1943	355	91	115	20	581
1944	322	66	102	33	523
1945	365	72	115	21	573
1946	384	68	117	22	591
1947	318	78	60	14	470
1948	350	56	62	5	473
1949	350	53	55	6	464

The number of cases notified in any particular year is a measure of the amount of tuberculous disease that is being brought to light in that year and may be compared with the numbers notified in previous years. Notifications do not necessarily reveal, however, the actual incidence of tuberculosis that occurs in a community.

TABLE XXIII

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930—SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS

Age Periods	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS											Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors)	
	NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF NEW CASES												
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and up- wards		Total
Respiratory— Males	4	7	1	2	25	28	31	34	25	14	8	179	212
Females	1	6	2	10	31	35	39	21	13	10	3	171	193
Non-Respiratory— Males	1	7	4	1	1	5	4	2	1	1	2	29	32
Females	—	5	2	6	6	2	2	1	—	—	—	24	27
Total	6	25	9	19	63	70	76	58	39	25	13	403	464

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1949, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
Respiratory— Males	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	2	5	1	18
Females	—	—	1	—	1	3	4	—	3	3	1	16
Non-Respiratory— Males	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	2	—	1	6	11	—	5	8	3	37

SOURCE OF INFORMATION			No. OF CASES	
			Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Death Returns {	From Local Registrars	....	15	1
	Transferable Deaths from Registrar General	....	2	—
Posthumous Notifications	....	....	3	1
Transfers from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	....	....	14	1
Other sources	....	....	—	—
			34	3

Examination of Contacts. The following table shows the number of new contacts examined by the Medical Officers of the Chest Clinics during 1949 and previous years :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Contacts</i>
1943	369
1944	371
1945	418
1946	461
1947	472
1948	414
1949	527

Of the 527 contacts in 1949, none were found to be definitely tuberculous at the first examination, but 16 were diagnosed later ; 70 were considered to be non-tuberculous at the first examination and 437 subsequently ; the other 4 were still under observation at the end of the year.

The numbers of cases on the Chest Clinic and Notification Registers during 1949 and previous years have been :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>New Cases notified</i>	<i>Number on Chest Clinic Register, 31st December</i>	<i>Examinations</i>	<i>Total Home Visits by Tuberculosis Nurses</i>
1943	446	1,094	5,752	12,235
1944	388	1,111	6,446	12,974
1945	437	1,239	6,911	12,818
1946	452	1,387	7,736	12,480
1947	457	1,419	8,085	11,974
1948	443	1,440	8,237	10,391
1949	440	1,477	8,048	10,436

Visits by Tuberculosis Nurses. The Tuberculosis Nurses paid 10,436 visits to the homes of tuberculous patients, of which 290 were made in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

Isolation of Infectious Cases. The Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172, provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious cases of pulmonary tuberculosis who cannot be isolated properly at home. No legal action has been necessary under this section.

The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. No action was necessary under these regulations, which empower the Authority to prohibit an infectious case of tuberculosis from engaging in the milk trade.

After-Care and Provision of Extra Nourishment. During 1949, 28 applications were made to the Health Department by tuberculous patients in respect of services provided under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act. The decisions of the Care Sub-Committee were as follows :—

<i>Service</i>					<i>Granted</i>	<i>Not Granted</i>
Clothing and Shoes	....	....	....	....	3	—
Convalescent Homes	....	....	....	....	—	3
Extra Nourishment	....	....	....	....	6	2
Nursing Comforts	....	....	....	....	14	—
					—	—
					23	5
					—	—

Motor-car Watchers Scheme. These activities had previously been carried out by the voluntary arrangements of the Tuberculosis After-Care Committee but were taken over by the City Council from the 3rd May, 1949, as part of their scheme for the provision of tuberculosis after-care services under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Eleven attendants transferred to the Corporation and were employed at regular car and cycle parks in the city, and at various sports meetings and other functions in accordance with arrangements made by the City Treasurer.

The recuperative nature of this employment is undoubtedly of great value as a measure of rehabilitation.

Mass Radiography. For two and a half months in the period September to November, 1949, a return visit of the Leeds Mass Miniature Radiography Unit was made to the city. 13,413 persons submitted themselves voluntarily to chest X-ray examination. Of the total, 3,052 were children of school age and 894 were young persons (15–20 years) either at School, College or in Industry. Those 3,946 children and adolescents, their parents having consented, were all X-rayed in addition to being “skin-tested” by Tuberculin, under the Medical Research Council’s Tuberculin Survey of selected age-groups in centres of population in the United Kingdom, of which this city was selected to be one. The results of the Tuberculin Survey in Hull are recorded later in this section.

The following results of Mass Radiography were obtained :—

Number of persons referred to Chest Clinics for examination	....	....	60
Number of persons who declined to attend	....	....	2
Number of persons examined at the Chest Clinics	....	....	58
Number of persons found to have active pulmonary tuberculosis requiring supervision or treatment	....	....	21
Number of persons found to have inactive pulmonary tuberculosis requiring supervision only	.....	....	21
Number of persons discharged as non-tuberculous	....	....	16

The 21 active cases consisted of 12 men and 9 women. The pulmonary tuberculosis that was revealed was “ open ” (sputum positive) in 4 men and 5 women and “ closed ” (sputum negative) in 8 men and 4 women. It should be mentioned that of the 42 persons found to have tuberculosis, 7 were already known and under current supervision, so that, in fact, only 35 were newly discovered cases.

The following table sets out the results of the Unit’s work in Hull in 1949 and the preceding three-year period. The comparatively low figures in 1949 for persons referred, and for those found to have tuberculosis and other conditions, is attributable to the large number of school-children examined by the Unit. In former years the work of the Unit was mainly among persons in industry ; in 1949, for the first time, about one-quarter of all who were X-rayed were at school or college.

Year	Number of Persons X-rayed	Total Cases referred to Chest Clinics	CASES REFERRED TO CHEST CLINICS PER 1,000 CASES X-RAYED				
			Total referred	Total attended	“Active”	“ Inactive ” requiring further observation	Discharged as Non-Tuberculous
1946	10,732	144	13·4	12·6	3·5	7·7	1·3
1947	5,141	74	14·6	14·2	2·4	10·9	0·9
1948	10,094	142	14·0	12·8	5·9	2·9	3·7
1949	13,413	60	4·5	4·3	1·6	1·6	1·2

Tuberculin Survey in Hull (1949). The Tuberculin Survey in the city was initiated by the Medical Research Council, being part of a wider national survey among school-children and young persons, the object of which was to determine the number of children in the various age-groups who were either "positive" or "negative" reactors, and the number of young persons leaving school, college, or entering industry who were in the same categories. The Tuberculin test is a skin-test that reveals the presence or absence of sensitivity to Tuberculin. Negative reactors may be assumed, for the purposes of the Survey, as those who have not hitherto met with or contracted tuberculous infection; of positive reactors, it may be said only that they have already been infected by Tubercle, but are not necessarily suffering from tuberculosis. Every positive reactor found in the Survey and nearly all negative reactors were later subjected to chest radiography by the Leeds M.M.R. Unit to exclude the possibility of any active intrathoracic tuberculosis being present. No significant chest disease was, in fact, discovered in any of the 1,263 persons found to be positive reactors.

RESULTS OF TUBERCULIN SURVEY, OCTOBER TO NOVEMBER, 1949

Age in Years	Number Tested	Positive Reactors		Negative Reactors	
		Number	%	Number	%
		CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE			
5	280	28	11	252	89
6	311	41	13	270	87
7	300	52	17	248	83
8	319	62	20	257	81
9	293	63	22	230	79
10	352	114	32	238	68
11	291	91	31	200	69
12	305	114	34	191	66
13	274	101	37	173	63
14	327	131	40	196	60
Total	3052	797	26	2255	74
YOUNG PERSONS FROM THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, HIGH SCHOOLS AND INDUSTRY IN HULL					
15	297	146	49	151	51
16	173	89	52	84	49
17	83	45	54	38	46
18	119	59	50	60	51
19	115	62	54	53	46
20	107	65	61	42	39
Total	894	466	52	428	48
Grand Total	3946	1263	32	2683	68

The results tabulated above indicate that the percentage of "positive" ranged from 11% at 5 years, in ascending order to 49% at school-leaving age and 60% during the next 5-year period. Thus, of children entering school, about 1 in 10 is found to have met already with tuberculous infection, and by the time school-leaving age is reached, about 1 in every 2 has been infected. In a school-population of 45,000, therefore, it can be calculated (on the assumption that annual rates of infection are equal during school-life), that 1,600 to 1,700 school children in the city are being infected each year. In the vast majority the event goes unrecognised by patient, doctor, or teacher, giving rise to no apparent symptoms of illness.

In urban areas at the present time, it is found that more young persons are reaching adulthood as negative tuberculin reactors than in former years. The fact is important, since it is accepted that those who have safely passed through their first or "primary" tuberculous infections are thereby endowed with some immunity against later reinfections. Negative reactors have no such acquired immunity. The potential dangers are obvious in young persons entering industry, office, or the nursing and medical professions, etc., with negative tuberculin sensitivity and who do not therefore possess acquired immunity. B.C.G. vaccination in the future will be carried out mainly in these susceptible age-groups of negative reactors in whom a degree of immunity will thus be conferred by inoculation. The hazards of meeting tuberculous infection and of contracting subsequent disease are relatively greater once school-life is passed.

The results of the present survey are informative in assessing the approximate numbers of adolescents likely to need and to be offered B.C.G. vaccination in the future.

Our thanks are due to the staff of the Leeds M.M.R. Unit who, under the direction of the Medical Research Council were largely responsible for organising and carrying out the Survey and were wholly responsible for the X-ray work involved. The Tuberculosis Health Visitors and other members of the Health Department's staff also rendered valuable service during the survey which covered nearly 4,000 children and young persons, the work occupying several weeks during the visit of the Unit.

Rehabilitation—Special Remploy Factory. The Disabled Persons Corporation, formed under the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, was charged with the duty of facilitating resettlement in industry of persons who, because of mental or physical disability, are prevented from resuming their former work, or are incapable of competing in ordinary employment with their healthy

fellows. To further this policy such Corporation began to set up throughout the country, usually in geographical relationship to large industrialised areas, Remploi Factories of which those earmarked for employment of tuberculous men and women are designated "Special" Factories.

That erected in 1948 in Chamberlain Road, Hull, and which commenced operation in February, 1949, with an initial intake of 12 men, was the first "Special" Factory to be opened in the United Kingdom.

The Disabled Persons Corporation, in planning the size of Hull's Factory, was guided by the estimated requirements of the city's tuberculous population, of whom 150-180 or more were considered to need "sheltered" conditions of work, some temporarily, others permanently. In deciding the types of work that would be carried out in the Factory, first regard was paid to medical aspects, bearing in mind the impaired work-capacity of tuberculous workers and their varying aptitudes and skills. The prevailing types of trade and industry within this region and the facilities afforded by the Port of Hull as a timber-importing centre were other factors determining the work to be done in the Factory. In this way, general woodwork, box and cabinet making, furniture-assembly and the manufacture of fine veneers were selected as processes most suited to tuberculous convalescents. In addition, these types of work were capable of being taught more readily to workers (most of whom were at first unskilled), than light engineering or other trades. Thus, men and women could be expected to acquire fairly quickly a degree of skill in the more elementary processes, with rise of wages commensurate with skill, which would provide an incentive to train onwards to more technically difficult work.

The Factory is open to employ both sexes, the only criteria of acceptance being that all must be registered Disabled Persons, their disability due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and themselves medically certified as fit for employment. Not all tuberculous wage-earners need "sheltered" work. Following treatment, about one-half become able in time to resume their former work, whilst one-third should undergo new vocational training to be placed permanently in "sheltered" employment if they are to avoid relapse. The Factory, therefore, is intended to cater for many in the latter group, either by providing permanent re-employment to those whose health is impaired by chronic phthisis and are infectious, or by offering itself as a "testing-ground" wherein tuberculous men and women, following sanatorium treatment, may put themselves to the practical test of work in favourable conditions under medical and nursing supervision. Too often in the past the experiment—and work-resumption in tuberculosis is always an experiment—has been conducted in ordinary competitive industrial conditions, to the detriment of health and sometimes with disastrous results.

Two other advantages afforded by the "Special" Factory are that, where necessary, it provides part-time work to persons who are as yet unfit to resume full-time employment, and that young male workers are enabled, under skilled instructors, to become trained craftsmen, thereby qualifying to receive full trade union rates of pay should they become fit later on to seek similar work in outside industry. In the first case, part-time work in the city had hitherto been almost impossible to obtain; in the second, the risk of adolescents entering "blind-alley" occupations is avoided entirely.

The first intake of workers in February, 1949 was succeeded at intervals by further intakes as the flow of work through the Factory increased. By the end of the year, 54 men and 1 woman were employed, of whom one in every five or six was on a part-time basis, part-wages being made up to an economic level by subsidiary grants from the National Assistance Board. The Board's officers co-operated to the fullest extent in thus making part-time work possible. From the medical view-point it is desirable that modified work-conditions and shortened hours should be available in the earlier stages of the industrial reablement of tuberculous persons; by providing such facilities for the first time in Hull, the Factory is playing perhaps its most important role.

Towards the end of the year the situation arose that the Factory was seeking more workers, rather than that men were seeking employment in the Factory. At all times, however, the demand for workers was met by those already on the register of Disabled Persons, so that the Factory was kept fully manned in proportion as the volume of work grew. At the same time it was hoped that sufficient volunteers would proffer themselves to enable the Factory, in the future, to employ its full complement of 200 men and women.

The Disabled Persons Corporation deserves the gratitude of all concerned with Tuberculosis, for selecting Hull as the site of this Factory and for the planning of it on the present generous scale and with such punctilious regard to the needs of workers. Praiseworthy, too, has been the wise selection of management, instructors and other staff, who are responsible for the day-to-day conduct and administration of the Factory. The manager, Mr. Graham, must be specially singled out for his understanding of the problems of Tuberculosis rehabilitation and for his consideration at all times in dealing with the disabled, and whenever medical representation is made to him in regard to modifying work-conditions or hours.

Miss Terry, who has been full-time Factory Nurse since March, 1949, has also rendered fine service, her presence and professional work adding to the sense of security and high morale that exists among those who are employed. Undoubtedly, in these respects, the Nurse holds a key position in this type of Factory.

This brief survey of the activities of the Factory, during its first year of operation, has purposely been shorn of details. For instance, no mention has been made of the sickness or relapse-rates among workers, because it is felt that these and other matters are not primarily the concern of this Report. That the Factory has overcome the difficulties that were inevitable in the earlier stages, is evident to all who visited it in the latter part of the year. That it successfully fulfils the needs of persons partly disabled by Tuberculosis and is ready to accomplish much more, is certain. Of the 60 workers who were employed during 1949, not one left the Factory through any cause except illness.

Finally, credit must be given to the Disablement Officers of the local Employment Exchange, who form one of the main links between the disabled man or woman seeking work and the means of his or her employment—in this instance, the Special Factory. Without their sustained zeal, this or other similar organisations could not succeed.

DISEASES OF SPECIAL INTEREST INCLUDING THOSE WITH A HIGH FATALITY RATE

CANCER

Cancer was the cause of 544 deaths in 1949, compared with 526 in 1948 and 513 in 1947, the death-rates being respectively 1·84, 1·79 and 1·77 per 1,000 of the population. Particulars as to the principal sites of the disease in the 544 fatal cases which occurred during 1949 will be found in Table XXIV on page 128. Mortality from cancer has generally, with few exceptions, shown an upward tendency, but it must be borne in mind that modern methods of diagnosis have secured much greater accuracy in statistics of the incidence of this disease.

The treatment of cases of cancer arising in this area is now the responsibility of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board, and the Radiotherapy Centre established at the Hull Royal Infirmary in June, 1947, has continued to provide facilities for cases likely to benefit by this form of treatment. The 44 mgms. of radium belonging to the Kingston upon Hull Corporation is available for use at the Centre.

British Empire Cancer Campaign. The Hull Committee of the Yorkshire Council continued its activities during 1949, and various functions were organised in order to raise funds for the work of the Campaign.

TABLE XXIV—PRINCIPAL SITES OF FATAL CANCER, 1949.

SITE OF DISEASE		AGE GROUP					Totals	Grand Totals
		0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	Over 80		
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	M.	—	—	1	13	2	16	} 22
	F.	—	1	3	1	1	6	
Digestive System and Peritoneum	M.	—	2	38	71	9	120	} 230
	F.	—	2	23	77	8	110	
Respiratory System	M.	—	3	37	36	1	77	} 94
	F.	—	—	8	9	—	17	
Uterus	F.	—	1	22	18	—	41	41
Other Female Genital Organs	F.	—	—	12	5	1	18	18
Breast	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	} 58
	F.	—	2	21	34	1	58	
Male Genital Organs	M.	—	2	—	12	2	16	16
Urinary Organs	M.	—	—	3	12	—	15	} 24
	F.	—	—	3	4	2	9	
Skin (scrotum excepted)	M.	—	—	—	1	—	1	} 2
	F.	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Brain and other parts of the nervous system	M.	—	3	1	1	—	5	} 8
	F.	—	1	1	1	—	3	
Other or Unspecified Organs	M.	—	2	6	9	—	17	} 31
	F.	2	1	4	5	2	14	
Total	M.	—	12	86	155	14	267	} 544
	F.	2	8	97	155	15	277	

HEART DISEASE

This disease was the cause of 973 deaths compared with 865 in 1948 and 929 in 1947, the death-rates per 1,000 of the population being 3·3, 2·9 and 3·2 respectively. 754 of the deaths were of people over the age of 65 years. Heart disease was the cause of 27 per cent of the total deaths during 1949.

INTRA-CRANIAL VASCULAR LESIONS

Diseases included in this classification, chiefly cerebral hæmorrhage, were the causes of death in 362 cases, or 1·2 per 1,000 of the population. This compares with 326 deaths in 1948 or a rate of 1·1. Of the 362 deaths, 271 occurred in persons over 65 years of age.

BRONCHITIS

There were 237 deaths from bronchitis compared with 189 in 1948 and 218 in 1947. The death-rates per 1,000 of the population were respectively 0·8 0·64, and 0·75. The total death-rate in 1949 from non-tuberculous respiratory diseases, almost wholly accounted for by bronchitis, pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia, was 1·85.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

REPORT OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1949

KINGSTON UPON HULL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman—

Alderman D. C. LISTER, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman—

Councillor J. G. E. TESKEY-KING.

Schools Services Sub-Committee.

Chairman—

Alderman F. HOLMES.

Deputy-Chairman—

Councillor J. G. E. TESKEY-KING.

Alderman J. G. HEWETT, J.P.

Alderman J. LAWSON,

Alderman D. C. LISTER, J.P.

Councillor H. W. ANDERSON.

Councillor (Mrs.) E. BEECROFT.

Councillor (Mrs.) L. M. HANGER, J.P.

Councillor O. W. HOLLAND.

Councillor J. T. P. NOBLE.

Councillor (Mrs.) T. SHEPPERDSON.

Mrs. L. BELL.

The Rt. Rev. The Auxiliary BISHOP OF MIDDLESBROUGH
(BISHOP G. BRUNNER).

Mr. A. C. DUNHAM.

The Rev. Canon F. HOPE SCOTT.

Mr. N. J. POGSON.

Mrs. F. D. SMITH.

Mrs. A. THOMPSON.

Director of Education—

R. C. MOORE, M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

at 31st December, 1949

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer
NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (School Health Service)

JOHN V. L. FARQUHAR, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officers regularly employed in the Service

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

RAYMOND MILLER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

JOAN W. KIPLING, B.A. B.M., B.Ch.

GEOFFREY R. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ELIZA J. CARSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

JEAN M. BARROWMAN, M.B., Ch.B.

MARY P. FLEMING, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., L.M., D.P.H. B.Sc.Ph., D.C.H.

JOSEPH TONG, L.M.S.S.A.

Specialist Officers

Ophthalmic Section : K. DEAN FOGGITT, M.B., Ch.B., D.O., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Section : R. BERTRAM BLAIR, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

J. F. GILL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

Aural Section : R. R. SIMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

Rheumatism and Heart Section : D. C. MUIR, M.D., F.R.C.P.

(Hon.) J. W. BROWN, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Pædiatric Section : T. MORTON J. STEWART, M.D., D.C.H.

Dental Officers

Senior Dental Officer : DAVID A. S. MARTIN, L.R.C.P. and S., L.R.F.P. and S., L.D.S.
LLOYD B. WILSON, L.D.S. ANNIE P. FARRELL, B.D.S.

Child Guidance Clinic

Psychiatrist : JOHN MACKAY, M.D., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologist : G. F. REED, B.A.

Speech Therapy Clinic

Speech Therapist : T. R. FRANCIS, L.C.S.T.

Nursing Staff

Superintendent : Mrs. E. T. BASS

Miss L. C. BOLTON

Miss J. L. A. BLOOMFIELD

Miss G. WILLIAMS

Miss A. BENNETT

Mrs. O. SMITH

Miss F. BEGBIE

Miss M. A. O. ROSE

Miss O. DEWSON

Mrs. A. H. GRAHAM

Miss S. E. E. TOWSE

Mrs. J. M. AUSTIN

Mrs. R. M. WASLING

Miss W. G. JONES (*absent on leave*)

Miss K. E. WRIGGLESWORTH

Mrs. E. OADES

Miss D. JONES

Mrs. E. E. GARTON

Park Avenue School Staff

Superintendent Physiotherapist : Miss M. R. K. JARRATT.

Orthopaedic Clinic Staff

Miss I. M. MATSON. Mrs. L. SPENCER (*Part Time*).

Dental Attendants

Miss H. ROBINSON

Miss D. A. MILLBANK

Miss N. HAINES

Miss E. M. LORRIMAR

Special Visitor

Cleanliness : Mrs. L. M. SPINK.

Clerical Staff

W. H. NELSON, *Senior Clerk*.

R. C. GRANT.

Miss M. M. HUNT

Miss A. B. DRAKE

Miss G. M. ROEDER

Miss M. ATKINSON

Miss P. M. ROBERTSON

Miss J. M. COATES

Mrs. D. E. WOOD

Miss B. HARRISON

Miss K. H. THOMPSON

Miss M. BATEMAN

Miss A. DICKINSON

Miss J. WALLIS

Miss P. M. BRYETT

Miss J. M. CALVERT

Miss S. RHODES

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CITY OF KINGSTON UPON HULL

GENERAL INFORMATION.

	1949	1948
Population (estimated)	296,400	294,200
Maintained Primary and County Secondary Schools—		
Number of Schools	73	73
Number of Departments	145	144
Number on Rolls	45,995	45,348
Maintained Special Schools—		
Number of Schools	6	6
Number on Rolls	602	601
Cost of School Health Service—	1948-49	1947-48
Total Cost	£38,618	£43,637
Government Grant	£23,171	£26,182
Cost to Rates	£15,447	£17,455
Cost in terms of a Penny Rate	2.153d.	2.58d.

SUMMARY OF WORK.

	1949	1948
A. Medical Officers at Schools—		
Periodic inspections at Primary, Secondary and Special Schools	13,022	11,831
Special inspections at Primary, Secondary and Special Schools	45	20
Re-inspections at Primary, Secondary and Special Schools	1,996	1,762
Inspections at Occupation Centre....	30	35
B. Medical Officers and Specialists at Clinics—		
Inspections at Clinics	12,872	15,547
Re-inspections at Clinics	19,456	19,615
Inspections under Employment of Children Bye-laws	830	551
Miscellaneous	328	347
C. Dental Officers—		
Periodic inspections at Schools	10,863	27,538
Special inspections	4,372	2,615
Attendances for treatment	16,170	21,947
D. Speech Therapist, Nurses, Assistant Visitor, etc.—		
Visits to Schools	3,140	2,420
Examinations (including cleanliness inspections) in Schools	191,411	171,793
Visits to homes	19,141	20,135
Treatments of minor ailments in Clinics	78,462	92,760
Treatments of minor ailments at Special Schools	12,380	7,898
Treatments of orthopædic defects in Clinics	3,255	1,969
Treatments of orthopædic defects at Special Schools	4,194	4,442
Treatments of Speech Defects in Clinics	3,046	599
E. School Clinics—		
Grand total of inspections and treatments as detailed above	134,419	153,335

To the Chairman and Members

of the Education Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the report upon the work of the School Health Service in the City and County of Kingston upon Hull for the year ended 31st December, 1949. As in previous years, the report has been prepared and the statistical information has been tabulated in the form approved by the Ministry of Education. The subject matter of the report covers the wide and varied activities of the School Health Service. The successful results of measures taken to supervise the health and welfare of our school children, which are recorded in the report, could not have been achieved without team work of the highest quality on the part of all the members of the staff of the department.

The School Health Service, since its inception in 1907, has never ceased to be preventive in outlook. Commencing with the routine medical inspection of children at school, the service gradually expanded its activities to include the treatment of minor ailments and the supervision of hygienic measures in schools. The services of consultants and specialists were added and handicapped pupils received special attention. Throughout this comprehensive service the aims and objects remained preventive and the work, which was varied and interesting, proved attractive to well qualified and experienced professional staff. Unfortunately the National Health Service Act, 1946, has had the effect of turning these staffs to the more lucrative and attractive work of curative medicine and dentistry with the result that the School Health Service activities have had to be curtailed seriously through lack of medical and dental staff. Vacancies have remained unfilled in spite of repeated advertisements. Nevertheless, the limitations in staff have not prevented the School Health Service from maintaining locally a high standard in the school health field.

Official recognition of the importance to the children of this preventive service and measures to secure remuneration comparable with that obtainable in other spheres of activity must materialise without delay if the School Health Service is to survive.

I have pleasure in including as an appendix to this report, the Presidential Address to the Public Dental Officers' Group of the British Dental Association by Dr. D. A. S. Martin, your Senior School Dental Officer. At the time of writing, April, 1950, Dr. Martin has left the service of the Authority to take up an important Hospital appointment in Dentistry in Scotland.

The reports upon the work undertaken at the Child Guidance Clinic by Dr. Mackay and Mr. Reed and at the Speech Therapy Clinic by Mr. Francis are of special interest.

My thanks are due to all the members of the staff of the Department for their loyalty and devotion, and particularly to Dr. Farquhar, Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of the School Health Service, and to Mr. Nelson, Chief Clerk in the Department, for the care taken by them in the preparation of this report.

The Director of Education and his staff have continued to render valuable assistance in the administration of the service, and head masters and mistresses and their staffs have willingly co-operated with the parents and with the staff of the School Health Service in the interests of the children.

I have once again to thank the Chairman and members of the Schools Services Sub-Committee of the Education Committee for their help and encouragement at all times.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

NICOLAS GEBBIE,

School Medical Officer.

Health Department,
Guildhall, Kingston upon Hull.
April, 1950.

INTRODUCTORY

Many changes were seen in the School Health Service in Kingston upon Hull during 1949, the predominant feature being the alterations in and depletion of staff. The inauguration of the National Health Service in 1948, has greatly increased the difficulty of obtaining adequate numbers of suitable Medical and Dental Officers, and Local Education Authorities throughout the country are known to have had similar difficulties, particularly with regard to Dental Officers. It is felt that no real remedies have yet been put into operation for improving the position.

In the early part of the year, Dr. J. Morrison, who since 1926 had been Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of the School Health Service, left to take up an important administrative post under the Aberdeen Regional Hospital Board. He left behind him a sound foundation for the maintenance of the health of school children of the City, with a comprehensive specialist service. His successor, Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar, was appointed to the post in November, having carried on in an acting capacity in the meantime.

Throughout the year there was a shortage of at least one Assistant Medical Officer, and in the latter part, of two. One Medical Officer attended the University of London Course on Educational Subnormality and Mental Deficiency, and Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar attended a refresher course for School Medical Officers, held at Bristol under the auspices of the School Health Service Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

The various specialist services continued with their usual great efficiency during the year. A grateful tribute is due to the specialists concerned for their unfailing service which has been of a high quality. The Leeds Regional Hospital Board will become responsible for the provision of specialists services from January 1950, and this will involve some changes in the staff engaged in this work.

Attention has previously been drawn to the grave position regarding the School Dental Service. The shortage of Dental Officers throughout the year and especially in the latter part has become extreme, and has resulted in a greatly restricted service becoming necessary. The prospects of an improvement in the situation are remote until inducements comparable with those available to dentists working in the National Health Service can be provided by Local Authorities. The number of Dental Officers at the beginning of the year was five and this had decreased to three at the end of the year. The Senior Dental Officer gave notice early in 1950 of the termination of his appointment in order to take up a post under a Regional Hospital Board.

During the year, the Senior Dental Officer was elected President of the Public Dental Officers' Group of the British Dental Association. His Presidential Address on "The Development and Future of the School Dental Service" is printed as an appendix to this Report.

The Child Guidance work has received considerable benefit by the appointment of an Educational Psychologist, but all efforts to obtain the services of a Psychiatric Social Worker failed, whilst no suitable premises for a Child Guidance Clinic have yet been provided.

As regards Nursing Staff, the position throughout the year has been fairly satisfactory, although it has still been necessary to employ some nurses without qualifications as Health Visitors.

I.—STAFF

1. Details of the staff employed in the School Health Service on the 31st December, 1949, are printed on page 134.

II.—CO-ORDINATION

2. The scheme providing for the interavailability of clinic services between various sections of the Public Health Service continued throughout the year. Reference to the work is made in various tables in this Report.

3. During the year arrangements were made for the Speech Therapist to attend for one session weekly at one of the local Hospitals for the treatment of children under school age.

Services provided for School Health Service

Service	Cases	Attendances
Artificial Light Treatment :—		
(a) At West Hull Clinic (M. & C.W.)	36	625
(b) At East Hull Combined Clinic	46	751
(c) At North Hull Combined Clinic	39	539
Orthopædic Clinic (East Hull)	26	905
X-Ray Examinations	115	118

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

SERVICE	Children under 5 years		Nursing and Expectant Mothers		Occupation Centre		Children's Homes		Totals	
	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.
Minor Ailments Treatment	610	3578	—	—	26	181	—	—	636	3759
Dental Treatment	495	658	438	1369	11	16	69	110	1013	2153
Orthopædic Clinic	74	767	—	—	—	4	—	—	74	771
Ophthalmic Clinic	235	358	—	—	3	4	3	6	241	368
Aural Clinics	27	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	29
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic	9	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	20

In addition, treatments were carried out by Dental Officers at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium on 3 half days during the year.

III.—MEDICAL INSPECTION

4. Figures relating to inspection are to be found in the Statistical Tables at the end of this Report.

IV.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

5. Statistics relating to various defects are printed in Tables Ic, IIA and IIB. Most of the “Special Inspections” refer to children attending clinics.

Uncleanliness

6. Cleanliness inspections are undertaken in accordance with a scheme which embodies the requirements of the Education Act, 1944, and statistics are printed in Table V.

The number of individual children found in an unclean condition in 1949 was 6,477 as compared with 7,112 in 1948; the percentage fell from 17·1 in 1948 to 13·3 in 1949.

Cleanliness Inspections—Total—175,866.

Findings	Individual Children	Percentage of School Roll
Nits present, but no vermin seen	5601	11·5
Vermin present	640	1·3
Dirty but no nits or vermin	236	0·5
Total	6477	13·3

Tuberculosis

7. The findings of the Tuberculosis Officer in cases referred by the School Health Service are shown below.

Number of referred children who attended the Tuberculosis Clinics	59
Cases of definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—
Cases of definite Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Suspected cases to be kept under observation	1
Cases not suffering from Tuberculosis	57

Dental Defects

8. The findings at periodic inspections by dental officers are printed in Table IV and are referred to by the Senior Dental Officer in Section VI of this Report.

V.—FOLLOWING-UP

9. The number of visits paid to homes in connection with preparation for medical inspection, following-up of children with defects and in connection with the Cleanliness Scheme was 19,141.

VI.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

10. No new types of special clinic services were provided during the year. Arrangements were made for minor ailments treatment to be carried out at the day special school for educationally subnormal pupils by a visiting School Nurse.

11. Reports by the various specialist officers will be found on pages 149, 150, 154 and 157.

12. No improvement in the provision of premises for school clinic work falls to be recorded but the appearance of the existing accommodation has been brightened by a certain amount of re-decoration.

13. Various tables relating to work in school clinics are printed below.

WORK DONE IN SCHOOL CLINICS, 1949.

WORK UNDERTAKEN	CENTRAL CLINIC		WEST CLINIC		EAST HULL CLINIC		NORTH HULL CLINIC		AINTHORPE GROVE CLINIC		HOPEWELL ROAD CLINIC		TOTALS					
	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	School Cases		Non-School Cases		All Cases	
													Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.
Inspection Work :—																		
1. Minor Ailments and General	2807	3726	3706	7478	3149	6305	1876	3947	814	1457	—	—	11867	21814	485	1099	12352	22913
2. Orthopædic	130	727	—	—	—	—	50	107	—	—	—	—	106	536	74	298	180	834
3. Refractions	992	1225	1110	1338	867	1034	338	415	—	—	—	—	3066	3644	241	368	3307	4012
4. Aural	587	719	525	610	455	516	139	151	—	—	—	—	1679	1956	27	40	1706	1996
5. Rheumatism and Heart	73	329	—	—	24	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	459	9	20	97	479
6. Paediatric	50	314	—	—	20	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	448	—	3	70	451
7. Educational Subnormality	119	255	21	60	20	50	2	18	—	—	—	—	162	383	—	—	162	383
8. Child Guidance	95	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	95	—	—	95	95
9. Speech Therapy	128	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	201	—	—	128	201
10. Employment Cases	242	242	241	241	217	217	95	95	35	35	—	—	830	830	—	—	830	830
11. Miscellaneous	232	234	36	36	33	33	24	24	1	1	—	—	48	48	278	280	326	328
Treatment Work :—																		
1. Minor Ailments (including Aural)	2295	18534	3481	20317	3322	17272	1754	11197	1991	5994	890	5148	13097	74703	636	3759	13733	78462
2. Dental	2714	4555	2398	3743	3277	5910	1279	1962	—	—	—	—	8655	14017	1013	2153	9668	16170
3. Orthopædic	185	2724	—	—	—	—	28	531	—	—	—	—	187	2782	26	473	213	3255
4. Child Guidance	95	746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	746	—	—	95	746
5. Speech Therapy	81	3046	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	3046	—	—	81	3046

School Clinics, 1946-1949

Number of Cases

Work Undertaken	1946	1947	1948	1949
Minor Ailments—Inspection Clinics :				
1. Minor Ailments treated....	13299	14699	14948	13733
2. Defects inspected	11769	14608	14880	12352
3. Employment Cases	651	833	551	830
4. Miscellaneous Inspections	276	376	346	326
Refraction Clinics	2091	2503	3134	3307
Dental Clinics—Treatment only	12601	16046	14230	9668
Orthopaedic Clinics	124	149	137	180
Aural Clinic Inspections	1579	1779	1564	1706
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic	98	154	134	97
Pædiatric Clinics	—	35	185	70
Formal Examinations for Educational Subnormality	290	225	178	162
Child Guidance	—	—	70	95
Speech Therapy :				
1. Cases inspected	—	—	213	128
2. Cases treated	—	—	66	81

Notes on various clinic activities are given below.

(a) Minor Ailments

14. The slight fall in the number of cases treated is probably attributable to the National Health Service providing free medical attention for all sections of the community.

(b) Visual Defects

15. The total amount of work done at the Ophthalmic Clinic is shown below.

Ophthalmic Clinic

	Cases	Attendances	Spectacles Prescribed
Primary and Secondary School Children	2936	3503	1580
Special School Children	114	124	42
Hymers College Pupils	16	17	12
Children's Homes cases	3	6	2
Children under 5 years	235	358	82
Occupation Centre Children	3	4	—
Totals	3307	4012	1718

16. The statistics printed below refer solely to diseases or defects found in school children.

Summary of Conditions Found

Condition							Number of Examples
Emmetropia....	....	....	....	....	....	....	86
Hypermetropia	....	....	....	....	....	....	542
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	....	....	....	....	....	....	1300
Myopia	....	....	....	....	....	....	311
Myopic Astigmatism	....	....	....	....	....	....	285
Mixed Astigmatism....	....	....	....	....	....	....	281
Irregular Astigmatism	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Strabismus	....	....	....	....	....	....	1142
Conjunctivitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	49
Blepharitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Corneal Nebulæ	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Choroiditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cataract	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Keratitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Trauma	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Other Conditions	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Total							4083

17. The arrangements for the dispensing of spectacles and for replacements and repairs are made by the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services of the National Health Service. No priority has been given to the supply of spectacles for school children, with the result that there has been a considerable amount of delay owing to the heavy demand on the service.

18. The Ophthalmic Surgeon carried out operations on 88 school children at hospitals during the year. Most of these were for the correction of squint.

19. Two children suffering from squint were examined by the Orthoptist at the County Hospital, York, and one of these received orthoptic treatment there.

(c) Ear, Nose, and Throat Defects

20. The following table summarises the cases seen at Specialist Aural Clinics.

Aural Clinic, 1949

Disease	Cases	Attendances	Operation Required
Otitis Media	49	81	—
Other Defects	1676	1875	898
Totals	1725	1956	898

21. Operations for removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids are undertaken at various hospitals.

22. During the year, Individual Hearing Aids were provided and maintained through the National Health Service for 20 partially deaf pupils attending the School for the Deaf and for 15 partially deaf pupils attending ordinary schools.

(d) **Orthopaedic and Postural Defects**

23. The clinics conducted by the Orthopaedic Surgeons were held as usual and the tables printed below refer to the work done. The services of physiotherapists are available for 14 sessions weekly.

Central and North Hull Orthopaedic Clinics, 1949

(A) Inspections and Re-inspections by Orthopaedic Surgeons

Type of Case	Education Cases		M. & C.W. Cases	
	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.
Deformities—				
Rickets	—	13	4	21
Spinal Curvature	14	50	—	—
Infantile Paralysis	11	88	3	31
Other Forms	75	377	67	242
Tuberculosis—				
Spine	—	—	—	—
Hip	3	3	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	3	5	—	—
Totals	106	536	74	294

4 Attendances were also made by children from the Occupation Centre.

Total new cases—180. Total attendances for inspection—834.

(B) Treatments Given

Form of Treatment	Education Cases	M. & C.W. Cases
Massage	1179	177
Electrical	79	91
Remedial Exercises	1455	187
Other	69	18
Totals	2782	473

Total number of treatments given—3255.

East Hull Orthopaedic Clinic, 1949

(A) Inspections and Re-inspections by Orthopaedic Surgeons

Type of Case	New Cases	Attendances
Deformities—		
Rickets	—	5
Spinal Curvature	2	8
Infantile Paralysis	1	8
Other Forms	23	146
Tuberculosis—		
Spine	—	2
Hip	—	1
Other Bones and Joints	—	1
Totals	26	171

(B) Treatments Given

Form of Treatment	
Massage	148
Electrical	8
Remedial Exercises	570
Other	8
Total	734

24. The provision and repair of ambulant orthopaedic appliances through the National Health Service worked satisfactorily.

(e) Heart Disease and Rheumatism

25. This clinic continues to do excellent work. During the year, surgical operations for treatment of congenital heart defect were carried out in two cases, making a total of 16 in the last few years.

Certain details of the work at the clinic are given below.

Condition	Schoolchildren		Children under 5 years		Totals	
	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.
1. Rheumatic Pains or Arthritis—						
(a) with heart affection	10	78	1	1	11	79
(b) without heart affection	11	55	1	1	12	56
2. Rheumatic Chorea—						
(a) with heart affection	—	7	—	—	—	7
(b) without heart affection	1	5	—	—	1	5
3. Rheumatic Carditis without (1) or (2) above	2	16	—	—	2	16
4. Congenital Heart Disease	7	180	4	12	11	192
5. Functional Heart Disorder	21	62	2	2	23	64
6. No Rheumatism or Heart Disease or Disorder	36	56	1	4	37	60
Totals	88	459	9	20	97	479

(f) **Treatment by Artificial Light**

26. This treatment is given at M. & C.W. Clinics ; 121 school children were treated during the year.

(g) **Paediatric Clinic**

27. The number of attendances was 451. A report by the Specialist Medical Officer is printed below.

Paediatric Clinic

This clinic, which was established in 1947, is in charge of a Consultant in Pædiatrics.

The cases dealt with in the clinic are referred to it by the School Medical Officers and are discovered by them in the routine medical inspections and otherwise. Cases are also referred by the Chest Physician, and by the consultants in charge of other special clinics in the School Health Service.

There is no delay in the examination of the children, and modern methods of investigation, diagnosis, and treatment are available for every child referred. If local hospital resources are indicated, admission is quickly arranged to the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children.

Children for whom other consultant services are desired, e.g., aural, orthopædic, opthalmic, radiological, are referred directly to the appropriate special clinics. The same applies when the services of a Consultant of the Regional Hospital Board outside the area are needed.

Cases not requiring hospital treatment are, if necessary, referred to their own doctor, who is advised as to the child's condition and possible lines of treatment.

In many of the cases it has been found that the physical condition of the child would be greatly improved by attendance at a Special School, and advice is given to the School Health Service as to the type of school best suited to the individual child.

The value of the clinic is in its easy availability, and that children are seen in the early stages of disease. This is appreciated by parents who have welcomed the opportunity of having their children examined, and have expressed their satisfaction at re-examinations carried out at regular intervals, thereby ensuring the necessary supervision.

T. MORTON J. STEWART.

(h) Dental Treatment

28. A report by the Senior Dental Officer is printed below.

REPORT OF SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER

Staff

On the 1st January, 1949, the dental staff consisted of the Senior Dental Officer, four assistant Dental Officers, and six Dental Attendants, one of these being on unpaid leave of absence.

During the year, three Dental Officers resigned their appointments, in each case transferring to other local authorities, where remuneration was on a higher scale. As was stated in the 1948 report, Mr. Jones left the service early in January. Mr. Roberts, who had devoted eighteen years to the service of the Committee, left to take up an appointment as Senior Dental Officer, Peterborough Education Committee, in August, 1949. Mr. Clunas also left the service in August, 1949. The resignation of the Senior Dental Officer is pending.

One assistant Dental Officer commenced duty in November, 1949.

The establishment for assistant Dental Officers was raised to eight during 1949. There are now six vacancies on the staff.

During the year one Dental Attendant resigned and one was granted unpaid leave of absence to attend a Ministry of Health sponsored course for Dental Hygienists. A further resignation is pending. The establishment was raised to nine during the year, but as sufficient Dental Attendants are actively on duty for three Dental Officers, it is not proposed to fill vacancies at present.

The appointment of a Dental Technician and a Dental Apprentice was approved during the year but the actual appointments have been deferred until there are sufficient Dental Officers to warrant their employment.

Premises and Equipment

The general standard of premises and equipment has been maintained.

One Surgery at the Central Clinic, 74 Beverley Road, has now been equipped for Dental Radiography and Dental Prosthetics.

Administrative

Arrangements continued for the periodic inspection and treatment of pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary Schools, Assisted Secondary Schools (St. Mary's R.C. and Marist College), Hymers College, the various Special Schools, Trinity House School and the Occupation Centre, and for children committed to the care of the Local Authority.

Owing to the reduction in the number of Dental Officers the interval between inspections at schools can no longer be maintained on a twelve monthly basis. It is estimated that, under present staffing conditions, the interval between inspections will be in the region of three or four years.

Until the staffing situation improves, it is proposed to inspect and treat annually as a routine measure, certain age groups, probably five, ten and thirteen. Additional age groups can be incorporated as the staff is increased. While it is realised that this proposal is far from ideal, it is felt that if each school can be visited annually, even on a restricted basis, the educational and preventive nature of the service will be kept before parents, teachers and children.

2,306 home visits were made by Dental Attendants, in cases of persistent neglect, or failure to continue treatment. Regarding the latter, it is a noteworthy point that out of 8,655 children treated, only 457 failed to have their treatment completed, and of these over 60 per cent had an unsatisfactory record as regards dental treatment.

The previous arrangements for the inspection and treatment of Maternity and Child Welfare patients continued, though full implementation of the National Health Service Act, Section 22, is quite impossible under existing circumstances.

The arrangements whereby patients resident in Castle Hill Sanatorium were treated by School Dental Officers, were terminated on 31st March, 1949.

Oral Health Propaganda

During the year a Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education film of educational value was shown in selected schools. Such films should undoubtedly be a regular feature in the programme of the School Film Circle.

Professional

The figures shown in Table IV are indicative of the serious understaffing of the service.

There is a slight decrease in the percentage of children selected for treatment following inspections at schools, possibly accounted for by the fact that the more trivial conditions were deferred.

The number of children inspected in schools is reduced by over 50 per cent. The number of children treated for the relief of pain, sepsis, etc., as specials, has increased by over 100 per cent. Unfortunately, parents appear increasingly to regard the School Dental Service as a Casualty Service, which despite its proper preventive function, it is rapidly becoming. A treatment acceptance rate of 83 per cent shows an increase of approximately 11 per cent over the 1948 figure.

The ratio of fillings in permanent teeth to extractions of permanent teeth (excluding extractions for regulation) has fallen from 7 fillings to 1 extraction in 1948, to 3.8 fillings to 1 extraction in 1949. This is a striking commentary on the decline of the preventive service.

Treatment per 100 children shows a similar decrease in fillings and increase in extractions, being :—

59 fillings (71), 17 permanent teeth extracted (13), 134 temporary teeth extracted (119), 37 other operations (37). (1948 figures are shown in brackets).

Other operations included :—

1,278 dressings in permanent teeth.

226 dressings in temporary teeth—mainly silver nitrate treatment.

523 scalings.

163 X-Ray examinations.

The need for an orthodontic scheme remains as pressing as ever, but other forms of treatment have a higher priority until the staff situation improves.

211 permanent teeth and 144 temporary teeth were extracted to correct irregularities, 300 children being treated. 15 children were treated by means of simple appliances.

A number of minor oral surgery cases were dealt with during the year. Tables showing the treatment given to non-school cases are incorporated in the general report.

Conclusion

During 1949, as a result of questions in Parliament, reported discussions in the councils of local authorities, and of statements, articles, etc., in the national press and professional journals, much prominence has been given to the staffing difficulties which today beset the School Dental Service.

While the solution of these difficulties may rest at a national level, some betterment of the situation could no doubt be achieved by local effort. Those Local Education Authorities which were mindful of the great importance of the School Dental Service to the general health of the nation have in fact maintained a very creditable service by improving conditions, and by demonstrating their interest in the service.

Had a similar effort been made in Kingston upon Hull early in 1949, I am of the opinion that a preventive service could have been maintained instead of which the School Dental Service is acting as a casualty service, a role for which it was not intended.

It has been said that with the introduction of the National Health Service Act, a School Dental Service is no longer necessary. Certainly school children may now be treated without cost to the parents by a private dentist, but by its very nature the School Dental Service not only can provide first class treatment, but it has educational value and by its group appeal has earned the confidence of many parents who would otherwise not have sought dental treatment for their children unless there was pain.

Moreover, the School Dental Service provided dental treatment for masses of children whose parents were either too lazy, too ignorant, or too disinterested to seek treatment privately. By its efforts, many such children left school with healthy permanent dentition, and well versed in oral hygiene.

It is a matter of grave concern to all those interested in the service and in the well-being of the children, who are the nation's wealth, that the present state of affairs has been allowed to develop. Even should the salary question be settled at Government level in the near future, many years must elapse before the service can regain its former position, or the ravages of neglect be eradicated.

I have to thank my colleagues, Medical, Dental and Clerical, for their loyal support, also the members of the Teaching Profession who have co-operated so willingly.

I am indebted to Dr. Nicolas Gebbie, for the incorporation in the Report on the School Health Service, of my Presidential Address to the Public Dental Officers' Group of the British Dental Association.

DAVID A. S. MARTIN,
Senior Dental Officer.

Two tables refer to dental treatment.

Dental Treatment

	1948		1949	
	School-children	All Cases	School-children	All Cases
Cases Treated	13276	14230	8655	9668
Attendances	19939	21947	14017	16170
Fillings	9455	9992	5172	5510
Extractions	17514	20150	13138	15586
Other Operations	4893	5385	3150	3738

Dental Treatment of Non-School Cases

	Children under 5 years	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children's Homes Cases	Occupation Centre Cases
Number dealt with	495	438	69	11
Attendances	658	1369	110	16
Extractions—				
(1) Temporary Teeth	974	—	52	26
(2) Permanent Teeth	—	1382	5	9
Fillings—				
(1) Temporary Teeth	23	—	3	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	—	274	34	4
Other Operations	121	430	35	2
Administration of General Anæsthetics	328	143	16	6

29. A Dental Officer visited the Castle Hill Sanatorium on 3 occasions, prior to the termination of the agreement with the Hospital Management Committee on the 31st March, 1949.

(j) Child Guidance

30. A report by Dr. J. Mackay, the Psychiatrist, is printed below.

REPORT OF PSYCHIATRIST

Staff

This, the first complete year of Child Guidance activity in the School Health Service, has witnessed an important advance.

Mr. G. F. Reed, B.A., Cantab., Honours Psychology, was appointed Educational Psychologist and commenced duties at the clinic on 24th October, 1949.

His coming has eased the problem of the long waiting list, although urgent cases cannot yet be seen for some months after reference. The presence of an Educational Psychologist also ensures a more concentrated attack on problems related to the school and provides a closer liaison between teachers and the clinic.

It is a matter of regret and concern on the other hand that, so far, all efforts to secure the services of a qualified Psychiatric Social Worker have failed. It is so essential that home conditions and other environmental factors and agencies should be thoroughly investigated and, without a trained worker in the field, much of the therapeutic effort expended at the clinic loses its impact of achievement. Tribute must be paid to the School Nurses who have stepped into the breach and have given most helpful reports on interviews with parents.

Accommodation

The present cramped premises at New Cross Street offer little hope of care or adjustment for the shy, mute type of child who can only express himself adequately in a play therapy room, where inhibiting influences are reduced to a practical minimum.

A plea cannot be made strong enough for the provision of roomy and adequately equipped premises where each child can be allowed to give expression to his or her own idiom of activity.

Clinical

In several instances where a child has been referred to the clinic one interview has been sufficient. A friendly discussion with the accompanying parent, who is usually the mother, has led to a change of attitude towards the child's problem with happy results.

Several interesting conditions have been seen including one demonstrating the neuropsychiatry of kernicterus. Conferences take place between the Psychiatrist and the Psychologist over each new case brought to the clinic. Consultations are also held with the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health over mental deficiency problems.

Reports continue to be sent to the Juvenile Court in respect of delinquents referred for psychiatric examination. Valuable assistance is given by the Probation Officers, especially by their accounts of home conditions. These children are usually examined at the Remand Home, and here again a tribute must be paid to the Superintendent and the Matron for their ready display of shrewd and accurate commentary on the child's delinquent behaviour.

Equipment

New equipment obtained for the clinic during the year included a Free Expression Easel, Drawing and Reading Material, Plasticine, Koh's Blocks, Otis Test, Mill Hill Verbal Scales, Rorschach's Personality Test, Raven's Progressive Matrices, Intelligence Tests.

Research

Data is being collected regarding hemispherical dominance with a view to inquiring into certain problems involving perceptual difficulty and emotional stress.

Some preliminary discussion has also taken place as to the connection between obsessional temperament traits and delinquent behaviour.

Conclusion

I have to thank the Senior Assistant Medical Officer and his staff for the help given during the past year. Their ready co-operation has done much to ensure the smooth running of clinic arrangements.

The following table presents a resumé of the work done at the clinic :

Classification	1st Attendances	Other Attendances	Total Attendances
Maladjusted	43	358	401
Maladjusted and Neurotic	1	23	24
Maladjusted and Backward	6	32	38
Maladjusted and Enuretic	7	21	28
Maladjusted and Dermatitis	1	6	7
Maladjusted and Asthma	1	—	1
Hysterical Neuroses	1	21	22
Obsessional Neuroses	1	1	2
Anxiety Neuroses	8	84	92
Schizoid Personality	1	2	3
Schizophrenia	1	1	2
Encopresis and Enuresis	1	3	4
Nocturnal Enuresis	3	8	11
Scquelaes of Kernicterus	—	3	3
Sequalae of Mcasles	1	—	1
Petit Mal	2	4	6
Epileptic Personality Disorder	1	6	7
Hysterical Opthalmoplegia	—	10	10
E.S.N.	1	9	10
E.S.N. and Maladjusted	2	40	42
Educational Retardation	1	9	10
Imbecile	1	9	10
Nil found	11	1	12
Total	95	651	746

No. of cases in which a report has been issued to the Juvenile Court.... 46

JOHN MACKAY, M.D., D.P.M.,
Psychiatrist, School Health Service.

(k) Speech Therapy

31. A report by Mr. T. R. Francis is printed opposite :

REPORT OF SPEECH THERAPIST

The Speech Therapy Clinic has been functioning at the Central Clinic throughout 1949, using the same accommodation and equipment as was found temporarily in 1948.

Examinations

All cases of children referred for speech treatment are interviewed and examined in turn. Half a session each week is set aside for this on Saturday mornings.

Treatment

Nine sessions each week are devoted to treatment, which is given on priority grounds, age being a main consideration. Appointments are given, as far as possible, so as not to interfere with the school curriculum. The rate of attendance continues to be high, and in the majority of cases co-operation from parents has been good. The interest and co-operation shown by teachers have been excellent.

Children suffering from stammering and some dyslalic cases are treated in small groups of from two to five individuals. Other cases are treated on the basis of from 20 minutes each per week. This is not advantageous, but is best at present with very limited staff and the great number of children to be dealt with. All children on the observation list are re-examined at intervals differing from three months to one year, according to the judged degree of their defect or disorder. In this way, all children deemed to be in need of speech treatment are seen at least once yearly for advice. It is considered that many cases need longer treatment on a weekly basis than is possible at present, especially in the case of stammering and alalia.

School Visits

Due to the number of children requiring treatment, it is only possible to devote one half session each week to school visits. This leaves much to be desired, as school visits are a necessary part of the treatment. As it is, the majority of schools, though not all departments, have been visited.

Special Schools

Two visits each week are made to Park Avenue Special School. It is hoped in the future that a short daily visit may be made. It has not been possible to commence treatment, as was hoped, at the other special schools in the city.

Equipment

It is recommended that permanent accommodation be found for the speech clinic.

It is desirable that Recording Equipment be installed. This would be of the greatest value in the majority of cases for the following reasons.

1. *Diagnosis*.—At present speech is recorded, where possible, in phonetic script (using the symbols of the International Phonetic Association).

2. *Psychological*.—It would be invaluable to be able to show a child his progress over a period of time. This applies to all types of speech defect and disorder.

3. *Research*.—It would be invaluable with regard to local and national research and would provide a valuable record of methods of treatment.

Recommendations

It is again urged that at least two more Speech Therapists be appointed.

The need for these is shown by the following facts :—

1. A long waiting list.
2. It is not possible at present to make periodic and regular visits to schools.
3. Essential treatment at special schools has had to be neglected to a large extent.
4. The problems of mouth breathing and bad breathing.
5. It is desirable, in some cases, to carry out home visits, especially where attendance is unsatisfactory.

General Remarks

A Speech Clinic has been started at the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children ; this is run in close co-operation with the School Speech Clinic, to afford early treatment to pre-school-age children. It is especially useful in the early treatment of cases of congenital cleft palate.

I feel that arrangements should be made for the continuance of speech therapy for children still requiring it after they have left school.

Statistical Report

DEFECTS	INSPECTIONS		TREATMENTS	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances
Stammer	47	70	30	1279
Dyslalia	42	74	26	721
Rhinolalia	1	1	—	—
Nasality	1	2	—	30
Stammer and Dyslalia	4	8	4	160
Stammer and Epilepsy	—	—	—	1
Stammer and Nasality	—	—	1	16
Stammer and Lisp	2	2	1	6
Stammer and Retarded Speech	1	1	—	—
Dyslalia and Dysphonia	2	3	—	—
Lisp	3	4	—	102
Alalia	1	2	—	—
Mouth Breather	1	2	—	—
Retarded Speech	5	8	2	35
Dyslexia	—	—	—	39
Hyper-rhinophonia	3	3	3	28
Hyper-rhinophonia and Dysphonia	1	1	—	—
Dysarthria ...	1	1	2	121
Dysarthria and Spastic Palate	1	1	1	41
Myotonia	1	1	1	3
Amyotonia	1	1	1	1
Spastic Palate	—	—	—	5
Cleft Palate	6	8	8	336
Malformed Palate	—	—	—	55
Malformed Mandible	—	—	1	67
Idioglossia	1	1	—	—
No defect found	4	8	—	—
	129	202	81	3046

In concluding my report, I have to thank all departments of the School Health Service for their help and co-operation.

T. R. FRANCIS, L.C.S.T.

Speech Therapist.

VII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

32. The incidence of Infectious Diseases among school children is shown below .

Incidence of Infectious Diseases

Disease	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total 1949	Total 1948
Scarlet Fever	72	63	51	106	292	482
Diphtheria	7	3	5	2	17	31
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	1	9	—	10	5
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	96	160	94	29	379	641
Measles	333	151	29	9	522	1885
Chicken Pox	81	103	78	111	373	549
Mumps	81	38	5	65	189	193
German Measles	4	5	2	—	11	65

Diphtheria Immunisation

33. The table below relates to school children only but it must not be forgotten that many children have been immunised before commencing school attendance.

	Clinics	Schools	Total
SCHICK TEST—			
Number	15	867	882
Negative	12	526	538
Positive	2	271	273
Result not known	1	70	71
Immunised after test	50	229	279
Immunised without test	131	498	629
SCHICK RE-TEST—			
Number	1	106	107
Negative	1	83	84
Positive	—	22	22
Result not known	—	1	1
Re-immunised	4	22	26
Re-inforcing Injection	79	3230	3309

VIII.—MORTALITY AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN

34. The table printed below shows the causes of death among children who at the date of death were of an age which involves obligation to attend school, i.e., aged 5 years to 15 years. Those aged 15 years who were exempt from legal obligation to attend school are not included even although some may in actual fact have been in attendance at a school catering for pupils 15 years of age and upwards.

Causes of Death, 1949

Disease or other Cause						Number	Percentage of Deaths from all Causes
Pneumonia						5	18.5
Infectious Diseases {	Infective Hepatitis					2	7.4
	Other					—	—
	Nervous System					1	3.7
Tuberculosis {	Pulmonary					1	3.7
	Other					1	3.7
Alimentary Tract {	Appendicitis					2	7.4
	Other					1	3.7
Epilepsy						1	3.7
Heart Disease						2	7.4
Blood Diseases						2	7.4
Urogenital System {	Nephritis					3	11.1
	Other					—	—
Violence {	Drowning					2	7.4
	Traffic					3	11.1
	Burns					—	—
	Other					1	3.7
Total						27	

IX.—HANDICAPPED PUPILS

(a) Ascertainment

35. There was no change in the arrangements for ascertainment.

The statistics relating to the ascertainment of educationally subnormal pupils are given below.

Reported to Local Authority—

Idiots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Imbeciles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Disability of Mind—incapable of receiving education at school....									2
Disability of Mind—for supervision on leaving ordinary school									1

Educationally Subnormal—Special Educational Treatment in—

(a) Residential Special School	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
(b) Day Special School	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	156
(c) Ordinary School	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	131
Not Educationally Subnormal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	62
Classification deferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
								—
								383
								—

The figures include cases examined for the first time and also re-examinations of pupils not previously classified as Educationally Subnormal, or who had not been admitted to the special school for Educationally Subnormal pupils.

(b) Special Schools

36. The numbers on the registers of the various day Special Schools and Classes in the city on the 31st December, 1949, were as follows :

Sutton (Deaf)....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49
Northumberland Avenue (E.S.N.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	198
Park Avenue (Physically Handicapped)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	83
Cottingham Road (Open Air)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	234
Classes for Partially Sighted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37

Park Avenue School for Physically Handicapped Pupils

37. The staff of Physiotherapists is still much below the pre-war provision ; 13 sessions weekly are available in contrast with 33 in 1939.

Details as to the medical side of the work are printed below.

Inspections by Orthopædic Surgeon	....	....	....	309
Treatments—				
Massage	....	....	....	904
Remedial Exercises	....	....	....	1,316
Electrical	....	....	....	143
Sunlight	....	....	....	379
Minor Ailments	....	....	....	669
Plaster of Paris Splints	....	....	....	37
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	583

Ambulant orthopædic appliances are provided and repaired under National Health Service arrangements.

Cottingham Road (Open Air) School

38. A full-time nurse is employed at the school and the pupils are kept under close medical and dental supervision and treatment. The following table shows the work done :

General re-inspections by Medical Officers	....	....	636
Baths	....	....	6,407
Cleanliness inspections	....	....	6,447
Weighing and measuring	....	....	3,391
Treatments of minor ailments	....	....	9,097
Treatments of orthopædic defects....	....	....	832

X.—NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

39. The provision in the city consists of two nursery schools and 11 nursery classes (at eight schools) with accommodation for 140 in the schools and 330 in the classes. Admission is not based on the medical condition of the children.

XI.—PHYSICAL EDUCATION

40. The Report of the Inspectors of Physical Training is printed below.

Inspectors of Physical Training :

Miss M. B. BLACK (appointed to the Authority 1st December, 1949)

Mr. A. W. EVES

Physical Activities in the Schools

The year has been one of steady progress.

Continuous efforts have been made through teachers' courses, lectures and demonstrations to introduce modern methods into the physical activity lessons in the schools and with the increase in the supply of small apparatus and sports equipment to schools, more interest is being shown in the subject and the standard of work has improved. The usual difficulty in getting children to wear suitable footwear and clothing is experienced and efforts are being made to overcome the lack of winter indoor accommodation. Full use is made of all the apparatus and the facilities which are available in each school in order to make the physical activity lessons as effective, purposeful and enjoyable as possible.

The playing fields are used for the organised games periods to the fullest extent, especially by the post-primary aged children, and throughout the 1949 season increased use was made of the swimming bath facilities and an increase in the number of certificates gained by children at the swimming examinations can be reported.

Results of Swimming Certificate Examinations

				Boys	Girls
First Class	....	....	....	456	449
Second Class	....	....	....	852	822
Third Class	....	....	....	1205	1180

School Sports Associations

The voluntary work of the various School Sports Associations in providing competitions, leagues and inter-school friendly games plays an integral part in the physical education programme. As in previous years, various leagues and competitions to cover all the age groups of children were organised by the Schools' Football, Rugby, Athletics, Swimming, Cricket and Girls' Games Associations and two new associations, the Schools' Boxing Association and the Schools' Baseball Association, were started during the year.

XII.—PROVISION OF MEALS

41. The School Health Service is not directly concerned with the provision of meals but the statistics printed below may be of general interest.

Provision of Meals, 1949

Total dinners supplied—2,703,335

Month	Largest number of dinners in one week	Largest number of children fed in one week
January	66490	16740
February	66056	16824
March	67730	16993
April	68485	17458
May	66744	17116
June	69179	17419
July	63020	16666
August	—	—
September	65360	16755
October	64977	16680
November	66651	17092
December	67676	17712

	Number of pupils taking meals on one day			Number of pupils taking milk on one day
	Free	Payment	Total	
February, 1949	2165	11076	13241	39029
June, 1949	1602	11636	13238	40259
October, 1949	1515	11311	12826	39780

XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS

42. In addition to the work referred to elsewhere in this report, examinations have been carried out as shown below.

Children, employed out of school hours	830
Children, in connection with theatrical employment	48
Children, referred from the Juvenile Court	96
Teachers, mostly in connection with absence from duty	18
Employees, in connection with appointment to Local Government Service	89
Adult Students, Nautical College, First Aid	77

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I (see Note 1)
MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS) YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1949

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS										
No. of Inspections in the prescribed Groups—										
Entrants....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5312
Second Age Group	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3908
Third Age Group	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3384
Total										12604
Number of other Periodic Inspections										191
Grand Total										12795
B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS										
Number of Special Inspections										12076
Number of Re-inspections										19204
										31280

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING DENTAL DISEASES AND INFESTATION WITH VERMIN)

Group (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA (3)	Total Individual Pupils (4)
Entrants	17	1185	1103
Second Age Group	197	445	586
Third Age Group	193	135	326
Total (prescribed Groups)	407	1765	2015
Other Periodic Inspections	2	12	14
Grand Total	409	1777	2029

TABLE II (see Note 1)
A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1949

Defect or Disease (1)	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment (3)	Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment (5)
Skin....	59	3	2528	14
Eyes : (a) Vision	409	16	654	10
(b) Squint	86	1	88	2
(c) Other	20	—	981	5
Ears : (a) Hearing	31	15	51	1
(b) Otitis Media	15	6	215	—
(c) Other	3	—	526	1
Nose or Throat	859	880	655	4
Speech	54	36	31	—
Cervical Glands	207	77	40	—
Heart and Circulation	90	25	15	1
Lungs	94	171	79	6
Developmental : (a) Hernia	12	3	—	—
(b) Other	—	2	2	—
Orthopædic : (a) Posture	28	10	8	—
(b) Flat Foot	86	4	15	1
(c) Other	26	9	39	4
Nervous System : (a) Epilepsy	7	3	6	1
(b) Other	9	4	15	1
Psychological : (a) Development	28	5	12	1
(b) Stability	8	3	30	2
Other	55	39	5645	47

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS

Age Groups (1)	Number of Pupils Inspected (2)	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No. (3)	Percentage of Total (col. 2) (4)	No. (5)	Percentage of Total (col. 2) (6)	No. (7)	Percentage of Total (col. 2) (8)
Entrants	5312	1124	21·1	4106	77·3	82	1·5
Second Age Group	3908	933	23·9	2861	73·2	114	2·9
Third Age Group	3384	1195	35·3	2097	61·9	92	2·7
Other Periodic Inspections	191	50	26·2	134	70·1	7	3·6
Total	12795	3302	25·9	9198	71·8	295	2·3

TABLE III

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	....	175866
(ii)	Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	.... ....	6477
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944)	.... ....	1072
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	.... ....	5

TABLE IV

TREATMENT TABLES

GROUP I—MINOR AILMENTS (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE TABLE III)

															Number of Defects treated or under treatment* during the year
(a)	Skin—														
	Ringworm : Scalp—														
	(i) X-ray treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
	(ii) Other treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	146
	Ringworm—Body....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	134
	Scabies ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	535
	Impetigo ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2002
	Other skin diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1013
	Eye Disease ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	966
	Ear Defects ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8953
	Miscellaneous ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
(b)	Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	74703

Arrangements for supply of spectacles are made by the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

GROUP III—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT

GROUP III.—Tonsillitis									Total Number treated
Received operative treatment—									
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2078
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	118
Received other forms of treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	617
Total....									2813

GROUP IV—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(a)	Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools....	....	....	....	....	11
(b)	Number treated otherwise. e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments....	....	....	....	....	149

GROUP V—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY

Number of pupils treated—(a) under Child Guidance arrangements	....	....	....	....	95
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements	....	....	....		81

TABLE V (see Note 2)

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1) Number of Pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—											
(a) Periodic Age Groups	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10863
(b) Specials	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3269
(c) Total (Periodic and Specials)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14132
(2) Number found to require treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10321
(3) Number actually treated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8655
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14017
(5) Half-days devoted to Inspection	....	771½	} Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1604½
Treatment	....	1527		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
(6) Fillings	Permanent Teeth	....	5105	} Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	5172
	Temporary Teeth	....	67		....	....	....	....	....	....	
(7) Extractions	Permanent Teeth	....	1547	} Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	13138
	Temporary Teeth	....	11591		....	....	....	....	....	....	
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2631
(9) Other Operations—	Permanent Teeth	....	2916	} Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	3150
	Temporary Teeth	....	234		....	....	....	....	....	....	

NOTES.

(1) The figures in Tables I and II do not include a total of 227 periodic medical inspections of pupils attending assisted or direct grant secondary schools.

(2) In Table V, the figure of 1,527 is the total number of sessions devoted to treatment of all types of cases. Separate sessions are not devoted to the treatment of non-school cases. The time devoted to the treatment of cases other than school pupils is estimated at 204 sessions, leaving 1,323 sessions devoted to the treatment of school pupils.

FORM 21 M.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES.

	(1) Blind (2) Partially Sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partially Deaf		(5) Delicate (6) Physical- ly Handi- capped		(7) Educa- tionally sub- normal (8) Malad- justed		(9) Epileptic	Total 1—9
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
In the Calendar Year 1949 :										
A. Handicapped Pupils <i>newly placed</i> in Special Schools or Homes	—	5	4	—	91	19	43	—	2	164
B. Handicapped Pupils <i>newly ascertained</i> as requiring education at Special Schools or boarding in Homes	—	5	5	1	135	14	72	—	—	232
On 3rd December, 1949										
C. Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area :										
(i) attending Special Schools as Day Pupils	—	36	28	19	234	83	198	—	—	598
Boarding Pupils	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	10	22
(ii) Boarded in Homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) attending assisted schools (under approved arrangements)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (C)	4	36	32	19	234	83	202	—	10	620
D. Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area requiring places in special schools or Homes but remaining unplaced	—	—	1	1	152	2	139	—	—	295
E. Number of Handicapped Pupils receiving home tuition (including those also returned in D.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Education Act, 1944. Number of children reported during Calendar Year 1949, under :—

Section 57(3)	30
Section 57(5)	23

APPENDIX

THE DEVELOPMENT AND FUTURE OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Presidential Address to the Public Dental Officers' Group, British Dental Association, November, 1949

By D. A. S. MARTIN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.D.S. EDIN., L.R.F.P.S. GLAS.

The future of any organisation is so closely linked with its past that I feel it is fitting at this time of uncertainty to consider how the School Dental Service came into being, and how it advanced so that immediately prior to the introduction of the National Health Service in July 1948, it formed a vital part of the Health Service of this country.

The importance of the child to the community was possibly first recognised by those pagan rulers who curbed religious practices involving child sacrifice. In ancient Greece the importance of mothers and children was fully realised, and medical problems arising out of childbirth were given much thought. Later, on the continent of Europe, the growth of religious orders, along with an increasing knowledge of medicine, still further increased the facilities for the care and protection of mothers and children.

Despite this, throughout the Middle Ages little advance seems to have been made in this country so far as the women and children of the labouring classes were concerned, and indeed it was not until the second half of the eighteenth century that enlightened thought turned to seek a betterment of social conditions generally, and as a result England won for herself a higher standard of living, and saw the introduction of public voluntary hospitals, and measures such as quarantine and vaccination. On the other hand, public health conditions generally were appalling at this time, with primitive sanitation, ill-ventilated houses, ill-health and high mortality. Moreover, there was the cruel tyranny of the Industrial Revolution. Infants of 3 or 4 years of age, children, and women, often expectant mothers, worked long hours under fearful conditions in the mines, factories and potteries, and abuses, such as the use of children in chimney sweeping, were rampant. Gradually enlightened public opinion was awakened to the fact that the future of the nation was being held in jeopardy by this treatment of mothers and children. Men, such as Sir Edwin Chadwick and Lord Shaftesbury began a bitterly-contested struggle against public apathy and industrial interests to improve social conditions, to safeguard mothers and children, and to improve the health of the people on a national basis. Various select committees laid bare the abuses and their reports led to the passage, throughout the nineteenth century, of a number of Factory Acts, humanitarian in nature and designed mainly to benefit and protect mothers and children employed in industry.

THE BIRTH OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Concurrently with the passage of these measures it came to be realised that public medical relief for the poor was not enough and that the State must concern itself with the prevention of disease for the benefit of the nation as a whole. The Public Health Act of 1848 was the result. This was followed by further Acts designed to benefit the health of mothers and children.

Public thought next turned towards the physical and mental development of the rising generation and the Education Act of 1870 made education compulsory.

It was quickly realised that compulsory attendance at school was not enough. Many children were found to be puny, underfed, verminous, ill-clothed, and to have, besides ailments of a minor nature, defects of hearing, of sight or of their teeth, to have limb deformities, or to be mentally retarded.

Although parents were in the main ignorant and neglectful it was argued by many prominent public men that provided the State supplied the schools and cared for the mind, even on very simple lines, the care of the child's body was the parents' concern.

Once again enlightened public opinion pressed for greater interest in the physical state of the child, and as a result further Education Acts (1890, 1893, 1899) made special provision for the education of blind, deaf, crippled or mentally defective children.

Still many children were unable, on account of less obvious physical ailments, to benefit fully from the educational facilities provided.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Physical Training (Scotland) 1903, and that of the Commission on Physical Deterioration 1904, with their sorry stories of physical, social and moral defects throughout the nation led in turn to further Education Acts and the Act of 1907 inaugurated the School Medical Service. It was soon found that medical inspection was not enough. Facilities did not exist for the adequate treatment of the various defects found on examination, and certain forms of treatment, including dental, had to be provided within the framework of the School Medical Service. Public opinion was not yet fully in agreement with this advance, and progress was at first slow, especially where dental treatment was concerned.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Some time previous to this, two events of major importance to the dental profession had occurred.

The Dentists Act of 1878 had made the profession of dentistry subject to statutory regulations, and in 1880 the British Dental Association was incorporated.

Following these events thoughts were turned towards the dental condition of school children. Towards the end of the century a number of English public schools made arrangements for the dental care of their pupils, and a number of eminent dental practitioners were treating, on a charitable basis, the children of Poor Law Schools and Institutions. They were appalled by the dental condition of these children.

Mainly as a result of this, in 1890 the British Dental Association appointed a Committee to investigate and report to the Representative Board, "as to the teeth of school children." Following this, the Government of the day did apparently take some interest, but, owing to professional opposition and indifference, public apathy and parental ignorance, it was not until 1907 that the beginnings of a School Dental Service could be made. This was in Cambridge, where, through a voluntary source, a dental clinic for school children was established, and the interest of the Board of Education was aroused. Other areas followed this lead and the period 1908-13 became a time of experiment and exploration as to the running of a school dental service. By 1910, sufficient experience had been gained for the Chief Medical Officer of that year to suggest the annual inspection of school children from the age of 5 or 6 years, and the need to regulate the School Dental Service under the Education Act was realised.

EXPANSION BETWEEN THE WARS

By 1914, 130 local authorities in England and Wales had opened nearly 200 school dental clinics. Expansion of the service was delayed by the War of 1914-18, but the Education Act of 1921 gave the movement a further stimulus by empowering local education authorities to treat children attending secondary schools, and in 1922, following consultations between Sir Norman Bennett and the Representative Board of the British Dental Association on the one hand, and Sir George Newman and the Board of Education on the other, recommendations as to suitable accommodation, equipment, staffing, line of treatment, etc., were made to the Board of Education. These recommendations have formed the basis of the School Dental Service as we know it.

Thereafter, the service advanced steadily, until by 1939 it was the finest preventive service in the world.

The majority of local education authorities were interested in, and appreciative of the service being rendered to the community, and mutual esteem existed between the local authorities and the dental profession.

Parental prejudice was being overcome, mainly as a result of the high standard of treatment available, and children, encouraged by their teachers, had come to regard clinic attendance as part of their normal school life. The future of the service seemed assured.

Concurrently with the growth of public interest in the well being of the school child there had been an increasing interest in the welfare of mothers and of children of pre-school age ; and while the expansion of the M. and C.W. Service was slower than that of the School Dental Service, it was nevertheless gaining impetus, and the two services had taken their place, side by side in the public health administration of the nation.

Throughout the last war, when many public dental officers were called upon for National Service, and facilities had to be reduced, real efforts were made by the local authorities to maintain a preventive dental service.

During the war the Beveridge Report and the report of the Teviot Committee appeared likely to influence the future of the School Dental Service to a marked degree.

To quote from the Beveridge Report :

“ There appears to be ground for regarding a development of preservative dental treatment as a measure of major importance for improving the health of the nation.”

Surely this was a happy augury for the future of the greatest preventive dental service in the country—the School Dental Service.

In the interim report of the Teviot Committee we read :

“ We regard a big expansion of the dental service available to school children one of the essential foundations of a comprehensive service.”

Later in the same report reference is made to Local Authority schemes.

“ Our concern is not to dispense with these services, nor to regard a general service as a substitute for them, but rather to strengthen and improve them by all practicable means. They must form as it were the sharpest point of the attack of the dental force of the country upon dental disease.”

The various associations concerned with local government added their plea for an expansion of the school dental service in their memoranda to the Teviot Committee.

The Teviot Report led public dental officers to envisage a greatly improved and expanded school dental service.

The Education Act of 1944 seemed also to mark another great step forward in the affairs of the School Dental Service.

With the ending of hostilities the expansion of the School Dental Service continued. Local authorities, encouraged by their dental staffs, materially improved accommodation, equipment, treatment facilities, etc., and by 1948 there were over 900 school dental officers.

EFFECT OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

The National Health Service Acts, which came into operation on July 5, 1948, seemed also, with their special provision for the dental care of the priority classes, to augur well for the Public Dental Service. It was, however, at this time that some of us had our first misgivings as to the future. The effect of the Acts upon clinic attendance was an indeterminable factor. A drift of patients from clinics was feared by some, but the majority of senior dental officers, encouraged by ministerial circulars, and knowing well that an efficient service would attract patients, planned for expansion and improvement. What some of us did fear was that the local authorities would attempt to shelve the responsibility of providing dental treatment, and would encourage parents to make use of the General Practitioner Service for the dental treatment of the children, quite losing sight of the preventive nature of the School Dental Service.

There can be no doubt that to a certain extent this policy has been followed by a number of local authorities, to the detriment of the health of the school children.

This policy, coupled with the very high remuneration earned in private practice and with the national shortage of dentists, has brought the School Dental Service to a complete standstill in some parts of the country, and to the level of a breakdown service in others. There can be few areas where the school dental service has not taken a retrograde step. Recruitment is at a standstill, and resignations from the service continue.

The mutual esteem which formerly existed between school dental officers and the local authorities has largely been lost.

The most tragic feature of all is that the dental and consequently the general health of the children of Britain is being jeopardised. This was, I am certain,

never envisaged by those who framed the Education Act of 1944, or the National Health Service Acts of 1946.

How can this unhappy state of affairs be corrected?

THE FUTURE

The very survival of the School Dental Service depends upon a number of factors.

Unfortunately, remuneration plays a part, but as a body we cannot be accused of being mercenary. The mere fact that any school dental service exists to-day is proof of that. The knowledge of the vital importance of the service to the well-being of the community has made many school dental officers remain in appointments where monetary rewards are small compared with those obtained by other sections of the profession. Much depends upon those about to take part in the salary negotiations, which we hope will shortly commence. To them, I would say: "Put away all petty interdepartmental and sectional jealousies, and, remembering that the future health of this nation is largely in your hands, come to a wise and just settlement." There are, however, I think, other factors of greater importance than remuneration.

In the past, recruitment has been hindered by the "dead end" reputation of the service, perhaps gained deservedly. There must be greater scope for promotion by ability, for post-graduate instruction and for specialisation.

The duties could be made more varied by school dental officers being allowed to hold part-time hospital appointments.

There is a vast opportunity for research and mass investigation, and from this angle, the dental teaching schools might take a greater interest in the service, to our mutual advantage. We must raise our own status by ensuring that the treatment and facilities provided are equal, or even higher, than those appertaining to the best type of private practice. We must all, moreover, be willing to put more into the service than we can take out.

The nation cannot afford to be without a school dental service, nor can I believe that the lessons learned over so many years will be totally disregarded. I have no doubt that wise statesmanship coupled with a will to succeed would at this time ensure that a new and better service would arise from the ashes of the old, and that it would climb to its rightful position as the very heart of the dental service of this nation.

(Reprinted from the "British Dental Journal" by courtesy of the Editor)

